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The Mercury.

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Local Matters.

Middletown Residence Damaged

The residence of Mr. Walter Sherman just over the Middletown line on Vernon avenue was badly damaged by fire on Thursday afternoon, giving the firemen a hard fire under very adverse weather conditions. Most of them were drenched with water which froze wherever it struck and many of them suffered from frost-bites as well as burns. The damage to the upper part of the house was very extensive and on the lower floors the water damage was very extensive.

The house is a large one, standing on an elevation exposed to the full sweep of the strong northwest wind. A spark lighted among the shingles and was quickly fanned into a blaze. A still alarm was sounded, followed by a box alarm, as the chemical stream was wholly inadequate to deal with the flames, although it held them in check for a short time. A long line of hose was necessary to connect with the nearest hydrant and then a pump was had to be connected up in order to get any pressure at all, all of which took time. In the meantime the flames were making rapid headway under the strong wind, and before the fire was extinguished it was necessary to tear off large sections of the roof to get at the burning rafters beneath. Large quantities of water were thrown on the flames and the house was quickly coated with ice, both inside and outside.

Mr. Walter Sherman had been in poor health for some time and with his sisters was taken to the home of his nephew, Dr. William A. Sherman.

The ferryboat Sagamore has encountered much broken ice on her run from Bristol Ferry to Bristol this week, and the buffeting from the large cakes will naturally require much repair work when conditions are fit to put the double-decker on the line. However, conditions are much improved, the only serious trouble from ice being encountered in Bristol harbor. In the main channel east of the light the ice is entirely gone, except such drift ice as comes down from the river, but Bristol harbor is still thick except for the channel that has been broken through, and this is filled with broken ice through which the little steamer has to force her way with care.

Newport's available supply of labor has been further reduced this week by the departure of about 100 laborers for a job somewhere in the South.

Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, Order of the Eastern Star, will give another of its popular dances in Masonic Hall next Monday evening.

A large number of apprentices are arriving at the Naval Training Station daily to complete their preliminary training before being assigned to sea duty.

Wind and Rain

Newport was visited by a heavy wind and rain storm on Tuesday and Wednesday, during which time the rain fell in torrents with high winds that raised havoc with the wires of all kinds. The actual damage done was not of a serious nature, but for a time the electric lights on some of the Broadway circuits were put out of commission, and various forms of lightning had to be called into use. The water in the ponds has been raised to a substantial level, both by the rains and the snow that has melted lately, so that there is no immediate danger of a water famine. What may happen next summer remains to be seen.

The rain and the wind has helped to clear the Bay and the harbor of the ice floes that have been floating around for some time. On Tuesday the heavy southeast wind caused the ice to back up the Bay, but it was so broken up and had rotted so much under the wind and rain that it could not cause any serious trouble. It looks very much as if Narragansett Bay had seen the last of its ice embargo for the present winter, for which everybody will be duly grateful.

Historical Meeting

The next meeting of the Historical Society will take place in the Society's rooms on Touro street on Monday next at 3 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is desired to hear Judge Darius Baker's address on the Coddington family. Wm. Coddington, as is well known, was the most important and the best known of all of Newport's early settlers. The address will be well worth hearing. Members are requested to bring friends.

The marriage of Miss Evelyn Lawton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lawton, and Lieutenant Charles Hubbard of the Army Aviation Corps, took place in New York this week. The date was advanced considerably because of the fact that the groom has recently received orders for France. Lieutenant and Mrs. Hubbard are spending a few days in Newport as the guests of the former's sister, Mrs. Carl Jurgens. Mr. and Mrs. Lawton, parents of the bride, are spending the winter in Florida.

Commander William S. Bailey of Lawton-Warren Post, G. A. R., passed his seventy-eighth birthday on Monday, and the following evening a number of friends gathered at his home on Ashurst Place to help celebrate the occasion. Many officers and members of the Post were present, and brief remarks, congratulating their commander on reaching another milestone of his long and busy life. There was a pleasing program of music and readings, and an oyster supper was served.

Mrs. Sarah H. Eldred died at her home on Church street on Sunday evening, after having been in poor health for a considerable time. She was the widow of John Eldred, and the mother of John R. Eldred, whose death occurred about two weeks previously. She was born in South Kingstown in 1839, but had spent the greater part of her life in Newport. She had been for many years an active member of Trinity Church.

The cold spell of Thursday and Friday carried us back to the midwinter season. Although the temperature generally remained above the zero mark, it was altogether too close for comfort, and created a great demand upon the small remaining coal supply. However, winter must be approaching an end. Next Friday will be the first day of March, the first of the spring months, although spring does not officially arrive until the 21st.

In spite of the new afternoon train to Fall River, the regular 5.08 train seems to carry its regular complement of passengers. Each afternoon the train pulls seven heavily loaded cars to Fall River, most of the passengers being civilian employees of the Torpedo Station.

The date for the annual session of the Southern New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been changed from April 10 to April 17. The conference will meet in Providence.

Mr. Marsden J. Perry is reported as being in an improved condition at his Providence residence, and hopes to come to Newport to open up his summer villa here within a few weeks.

When coal gets plentiful once more the dealers will have all they can do in supplying the demands of those who propose to lay in next winter's coal at the earliest possible moment.

Washington's Birthday

Friday was Washington's Birthday, and was appropriately observed in Newport. Although there was no general closing of stores, because of the fact that there have been many enforced holidays during the winter, the banks and other public offices were closed throughout the day, as it is a legal holiday in Rhode Island. There was a general display of flags and at noon the gun squad of the Newport Artillery fired the usual salute. On account of war conditions the customary salutes by the army and navy were omitted.

A big feature of the day was the celebration at the Naval Training Station where the men and their friends were treated to a big entertainment, lasting throughout the day. The Newport Artillery gave their annual Washington's Birthday ball in Masonic Hall in the evening, with a large attendance. It was formerly the custom to hold these affairs in the Armory on Clarke street, but the attendance long since outgrew the capacity of the drill hall.

Passengers for Newport and Fall River on the steamer Providence, which left New York Tuesday night were surprised to wake up Wednesday morning and find themselves back in New York. The steamer after leaving her wharf was in collision with a car ferry and sustained some damage to her bow which necessitated taking her back to New York and sending the passengers on by rail. The steamer Commonwealth was hastily put into commission at the local shops, and took her place on the line.

The committee in charge of raising a fund for the relief of the families of the men killed in the Torpedo Station explosion hope to raise \$15,000 from the plans now underway. A substantial sum is already in hand, and the committee has voted to disburse a portion of this money among the needy and to pay the undertakers' bills. The money is being raised by a committee from the civilian employees of the Station, and from the citizens of Newport.

New Police Act in Force

The Newport police act which enables the Mayor of Newport to appoint a chief of police with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen has passed the General Assembly in concurrence and has been signed by the Governor. It had been expected that the necessary legal details would be completed in time for Mayor Burdick to announce his appointment at the weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday evening, but the act was not engrossed in time for the Governor to affix his signature until Thursday, so unless a special meeting of the board is called the appointment will probably go over until next week.

Mayor Burdick has given no intimation as to whom he will appoint, but it is generally believed in the city that Chief Crowley will not be re-appointed. This week the name of Representative Fletcher W. Lawton has been mentioned in connection with the office, but not officially. Deputy Sheriff Frank P. King has been mentioned for some time, and Inspector John S. Tobin has been heard of. Much interest is felt throughout the city as to whom the lightning will strike, and it is not impossible that a dark horse may come to light when the official announcement is made.

Lieut. Garnett's Death

Mr. William S. Garnett, who is now in Washington, has received further particulars of the death of his son, Lieutenant Evanda E. Garnett, who died in England a few weeks ago. He was an officer in the Royal Flying Corps of England and had done excellent work in protecting London from invasion by hostile aircraft, having been wounded in the course of his duty. He had partially recovered from his injuries, and on January 27th was at the aviation camp again. He started for a flight, carrying a passenger, and when only a short distance in the air something went wrong with his machine. He crashed to earth and the machine burst into flame. Although Lieutenant Garnett was able to leave the machine when it reached the ground his clothes had taken fire and he was so badly burned that he died within a few hours. The interment was in a cemetery in England, being attended with full military honors.

Washington's Birthday was less generally observed this year than it has been for many years past. So many compulsory holidays have put work of all kinds so far behind that it is believed that if the Father of His Country was asked he would have said "Work."

Board of Aldermen.

The weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held on Wednesday evening in order that certain payments could be made on Thursday, Friday being a holiday. A letter was received from the commandant of the Naval Training Station calling attention to the necessity for a new fire hydrant on Third street which would afford additional protection to the buildings on the east side of the street as well as to the Government property there. The matter was referred to Chief Kirwin.

A communication from the Civic League asking the board to require that a matron should be provided for all public dances and the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Aldermen Hamley and Hughes. A somewhat similar communication from the war camp community service committee of Newport was referred to the same committee.

The board took steps to restore the former hours for lighting the street lights. The time had been modified because of the scarcity of fuel, but there has been much complaint because of the darkness of Thames street at a time when the street is filled with people at closing time. Inasmuch as there is some relief in the fuel situation the board voted to notify the Day State Street Railway to adhere to the terms of the contract beginning on Thursday evening, this requiring the lights to burn from dusk to daylight.

The matter of purchasing coal for the city in one lump was brought up, and it was decided that some provision must be made for storing the supply. The building inspector was directed to prepare an estimate of the expense and present it to the next meeting of the board.

A number of additional names were drawn to serve as grand jurors as required during the year. They are as follows: Esau Keimpenner, John P. Easton, Timothy J. Murphy, James H. Sanford, Herman Mines, Michael Winters, William E. Lennon, John A. K. Anderson, John A. Smith, Timothy F. Sullivan, Albert B. Johnson, Gustave L. Peterson, Anastasia Stonikios, John P. Buckley, Charles S. Crandall, Timothy C. McCarthy, James Goldie, Inar Johnson, Thomas S. Perry, John Ring, Jr., John S. Coggeshall, Thomas Jeans, Giovanni Munday, Henry Young, John J. Sergeron, Jr., Salvatore Kiper, Patrick J. Sullivan, Charles F. Harrington, Theodore D. West, Timothy J. Sullivan.

That will be an important hearing before the House Finance Committee next Wednesday. It will be on a resolution appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of encouraging food production and authorizing the commission on agricultural inquiry to make contracts concerning farm lands to purchase and distribute seeds and fertilizer and to assist in the cultivation of land and employ labor therefor. The farmers of this county ought to be well represented.

In spite of the severe weather some progress has been made during the winter on the plant of the new shipbuilding company in Portsmouth. Most of the fence posts are set, and a large amount of lumber is on the ground ready for construction work as soon as the weather is fit. The office building has been erected for some time, and a spur track has been laid to handle heavy freight.

Coal is coming into Newport with considerable regularity, both hard and soft, although the barge loads as yet received cannot begin to bring the supply up to normal. The local fuel administration has ordered that the official prices, as fixed by the commission, must be posted in each coal office.

The campaign for the \$2000 fund to be raised in Newport for the war expenses of the Salvation Army came to a close Friday night, and it was expected that the mark set would be reached. A strenuous effort was made by the committee in charge of the drive and good results were accomplished.

A drop in temperature of forty-three degrees in one night may be considered something of a drop even for New England. Old Winter seems to be in league with the Coal Operators. It certainly has caused a great demand this year.

The third issue of Liberty Bonds which are to be put on the market soon are now all printed, so that the subscribers can have the bonds when they pay their money. The next issue will be at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. A few years ago the Government was hiring money at 2 per cent.

Over the Top

"Over the Top," the fascinating story of life on the fighting front of Europe by Sergeant Empey, which has aroused so much interest all over the world, will be published as a serial in the Mercury, the first installment appearing this week. This is probably the most literal description of the life of a soldier in the modern war that has yet appeared. Moreover it is written in a very fascinating style, the quaint humor of the author rising to the surface at the most unexpected times in spite of the gruesome and terrible conditions that surround him. It should be read by every American.

Eminent Sir Asa Jewett, Grand Sword bearer of the Grand Commandery of Knight Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and the Division Commander of the Sixth Division, paid a visit to Washington Commandery of this city on Wednesday evening.

The March session of the Superior Court for Newport County will open in this city on Monday, March 4. There are a number of cases assigned for trial at this session, which is likely to be a busy one. The grand jury is likely to find considerable business.

Mr. Charles S. Plummer, Jr., has passed an examination for the Army Aviation Corps and has been ordered to the Ohio State College for training.

MIDDLETOWN

Court of Probate. The regular session of the Court of Probate was held at the Town Hall on Monday, February 18, when there were four members present. The following estates were passed upon:

Estate of Stephen R. Congdon. The first and final account of Annie P. Congdon, the former guardian, was examined, allowed and ordered recorded.

Estate of Sarah P. Anthony. On the petition of Fannie S. Hughes and others, George B. Hughes, of Fall River was appointed administrator on the estate of Sarah P. Anthony and required to give bond in the sum of \$100, with surety.

Estate of Thomas Coggeshall. The petition of Jacob Alton Barker and Benjamin T. White for cancellation of the bond given by them as executors, was granted.

Estate of Henry C. Sherman. A petition was presented by Henry C. Sherman, Jr., and others, praying for the appointment of William I. Sherman as administrator. All parties in interest agreeing to the omission of notice, the petition was granted, and William I. Sherman was appointed Administrator and directed to give bond in the sum of \$10,000.00, with Albert A. Anthony, Rowland S. Sherman and Henry C. Sherman, Jr., as Sureties. William A. Stoddard was appointed Appraiser.

Estate of Albert G. Brown. The petition of Henrietta Doty Tarbell to prove will and grant letters testamentary to her, as Executrix, was referred to the third Monday of March and notice ordered thereon.

In Town Council. It being represented to the Council that there were wild foxes at large on the island and that depredations had been committed and more possible, unless the foxes were captured, it was decided to offer a bounty of \$10.00 for each fox that might be run down and killed in Middletown.

It was voted that the Council present a petition to the General Assembly, for the passage of an act, providing for the submission to the voters, at the next annual town meeting in April of the question: "Shall the election of town officers in the Town of Middletown be held biennially?" The president of the Town Council and the town clerk were appointed a committee to prepare the petition and have it in the hands of the senator or representative, for immediate presentation to the General Assembly. Supplemental jurors were drawn as follows: Grand—Willard B. Chase, Patrick J. Cawley, James Willis Peckham and Edward A. Brown. Petit—Clifton B. Ward, Soren Mogensen, Fillmore Coggeshall, Junior, Joseph R. Coggeshall, William C. Copeland, Augustus H. Lincoln, John Nicholson and Harry E. Peckham.

Accounts were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury as follows: Arthur C. Brigham, services as janitor at town hall, \$6.50; Robert M. Franklin, services as counsel in trial of case, criminal complaint State vs. Smith, \$10.00; Abram Almy Company, coal for heating office of town clerk, \$5.13; David J. Byrne, eight fumigators, \$3.60; C. E. Clarke, repairing chair in office of town clerk, \$4.00; Providence Telephone Company, use of three telephones, \$6.82; Day State Street Railway Company, electric light at town hall, \$2.25; Mary E. Manchester, clerical assistance in office of town clerk for four weeks, \$32.00; Albert L. Chase, for services rendered and expenses incurred as town clerk, \$261.00; accounts for the relief of the poor, \$45.70. Totals, \$377.00.

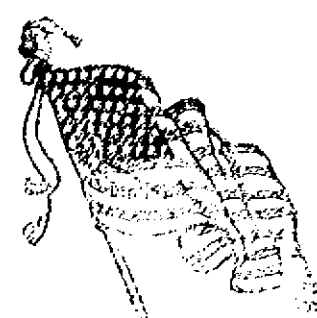
The Council adjourned to meet as a Board of Canvassers at the town clerk's office, on March 5, at 7:30 P. M.

Owing to the fact that the weekly Lenten services of the Berkeley parish are held on Friday afternoon at St. George's School, the Guild meeting has been changed to Tuesdays for the present. Mrs. J. A. Valvert was the hostess at this week. The treasurer, Miss Nellie R. Peckham, announced that the proceeds of the musical given at the Paris House recently by the Glee Club and orchestra from St. George's School, amounted to \$28.05. This will be devoted to some branch of war work. Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, of Trinity church, Newport, was the speaker Friday at the school. Beginning this week, a series of Thursday evening services will be held at the Berkeley Parish House through Lent, and a series of addresses entitled, "Missions According to the Bible," will be given by the rector, Rev. L. Harding Hughes.

The Public School Committee held its regular monthly meeting Monday evening with a full attendance. Several public requests were brought before the committee, among them that the schools should be examined to ascertain if literature or any printed matter is in circulation, or any teaching being done which is detrimental to American principles. As the Woman's Branch of the National Defense League is endeavoring, as a part of its work, to conserve the health of the country, Mrs. Charles Weaver, as the Middletown chairman, asked if the committee would not be willing to place the schools under medical supervision. While the board endorsed this proposition it considered such authority would be invested in the Board of Health and will bring the matter before the Town Council, which constitutes said board, at the March meeting.

An afternoon and evening session of Newport County Pomona Grange was held on Tuesday at Tiverton Four Corners by invitation of Nonquill Grange, W. M. Jesse Durfee of Middletown, who is also master of Portsmouth Grange, presiding. With the exception of Jamestown all the Granges of the county were represented.

A report by the chairman of the Red Cross Auxiliary, Clover L. Hambley, the secretary, showed a large amount of work done. There is at present, however, a shortage of wool which may hamper further knitting. Reports from the local granges showed them to be in a flourishing condition and all taking in new members.



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Portsmouth Grange observed on Thursday evening, on an elaborate scale, its twenty-fifth anniversary, and Aquidneck, Middletown, is planning a similar event for April 11th, there having been but two months' difference in the organization of these neighboring Granges. Current Events were given from newspapers and also orally, there were several discussions on present day conditions and how they may be remedied, a talk upon the making of hot-beds by William A. Peckham of Little Compton, and upon the Patron's Fire Relief Association, by J. Lincoln Sherman, its president, and upon matters concerning the Farm Bureau by its county agent, Lester W. Lloyd, who is the new lecturer of Pomona.

An excellent supper was served by the entertaining Grange under its past master, John Hathaway, with a literary program in the evening by the Grange.

Holy Cross Guild held an all day meeting on Wednesday at the Guild House for Red Cross Work which was discontinued at 3 o'clock for the weekly Lenten service. The Red Cross Market Basket, which visited the Oliphant Club on Friday at the home of Mrs. Philip Wilbur at Chaseville, was shown at this meeting, the articles which were contributed and those which were sold amounting to about five dollars, a sum similar to that netted at the club last week. The Guild hopes to retain the basket for another meeting.

The Portsmouth Grange degree team conferred the third and fourth degrees on a class of seven candidates at Aquidneck Grange last week, the initiation being preceded by a series of intricate marches. Worthy Master Jesse Durfee, of Portsmouth Grange, acted as coach and William C. Main as master of the degree team. Aquidneck Grange voted at this meeting to purchase a service flag to be used at each meeting. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of J. Francis Murphy, of Newport, a victim of the Torpedo Station explosion.

On next Thursday evening, at the town hall, the steward, Mr. Russell Morgan Peckham, will conduct a "Mystery Entertainment" by the men, which is to be judged in competition with the one given last spring by the women, which was a most successful "Ladies' Minstrels."

The Rev. Dr. Thayer of St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., will be the Lenten preacher next Friday afternoon at St. George's School.

The Paradise Club will have a special patriotic meeting on Wednesday afternoon of next week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Barker on Paradise avenue, when their young daughter, Miss Amy Barker, will act as hostess. The program will be conducted by Mrs. B. W. Peckham and Mrs. Elissa A. Peckham.

Mr. LeRoy Peckham and Acting Corporal Lawrence W. Champlin, of Camp Devens, were guests of their parents for the week end. Mr. Peckham was the unexpected recipient of a birthday surprise Saturday evening, receiving a number of gifts.

Long Live The King

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—The crown prince of Livonia, Ferdinand William Otto, ten years old, taken by his aunt to the opera, tries to sing and then to the piano, and there makes the acquaintance of Bobby Thorpe, a little American boy.

CHAPTER II.—Returning to the palace at night the crown prince finds everything in an uproar as a result of the search for him. The chancellor impresses on the old king the long grandfather, who is very ill, the need for better protection of the crown prince and suggests that the friendship of the neighboring king of Karula be cemented by giving the Princess Hedwig in marriage to him. The old king finally agrees.

CHAPTER III.—Hedwig herself, who loves Nikky, a boy, and who is a piano player, and tells a story about the king's decision.

CHAPTER IV.—Countess Lasko, lady in waiting to the crown prince, is told by Karl of Karula, a prince of Livonia, that she is to be married to him. She is to be married to him in Livonia by sending a copy of the letter to the king. The king, who is very ill, is told by the king's physician, who is a fellow clerk, that he is dying.

CHAPTER V.—Nikky is called to the palace, and a letter is sent to the king, and the king is told that he is dying.

CHAPTER VI.—Hedwig, the crown prince's sister, is told by the king's physician that she is to be married to him. She is to be married to him in Livonia by sending a copy of the letter to the king.

CHAPTER VII.—Hedwig, the crown prince's sister, is told by the king's physician that she is to be married to him. She is to be married to him in Livonia by sending a copy of the letter to the king.

CHAPTER VIII.—On the way to wedding the crown prince's party finds a chauffeur, with whom Lasko had been in love, and who is now a prisoner. The crown prince's party finds a chauffeur, with whom Lasko had been in love, and who is now a prisoner.

CHAPTER IX.—Old Adelbert, a crippled man, is told by the king's physician that he is to be married to him. He is to be married to him in Livonia by sending a copy of the letter to the king.

CHAPTER X.

The Committee of Ten.

On the evening of the annual day of mourning, the party returned from the fortress. The archduchess slept. The crown prince talked, mostly to Hedwig, and even she said little. After a time the silence affected the boy's high spirits. He leaned back in his chair on the deck of the launch, and watched the flying landscape.

It was almost dark when the launch arrived at the quay. The red carpet was still there, and another crowd. Had Prince Ferdinand William Otto been less taken up with finding one of his kid gloves, which he had lost, he would have noticed that there was a scuffle going on at the very edge of the red carpet, and that the beggar of the morning was being led away, between two policemen, while a third, running up the river bank, gingerly deposited a small round object in the water, and stood back. It was merely one of the small incidents of a royal outing, and was never published in the papers. But Father Gregory, whose all eyes were for sighted, had seen it all. His hand—the hand of the church—was on the shoulder of the crown prince as they landed.

The boy looked around for the little girl of the launch. He took an immense interest in little girls, partly because he seldom saw any. But she was gone.

When the motor which had taken them from the quay reached the palace, Hedwig roused the archduchess, whose head had dropped forward on her chest. "Here we are, mother," she said. "You have had a nice sleep."

But Annuchina muttered something about being glad the wretched day was over, and every one save Prince Ferdinand William Otto seemed glad to get back. The boy was depressed. He felt, somehow, that they should have enjoyed it, and that, having merely endured it, they had failed him again.

The countess, having left her royal mistress in the hands of her maids, went to her own apartment. She was not surprised, on looking into her mirror, to find herself haggard and worn. It had been a terrible day. Only a second had separated that gaping lens in her bag from the eyes of the officers about. Never, in an adventurous life, had she felt so near to death. Even now its cold breath chilled her.

However, that was over, well over. She had done well, too. A dozen pictures of the fortress, of its guns, of even its mine chart as it hung on a wall, were in the bag. Its secrets, so securely held, were hers, and would be Karl's.

It was a cunningly devised scheme. Two bags, exactly alike as to appearance, had been made. One, which she carried daily, was what it appeared to be. The other contained a camera, tiny but accurate, with a fine lens. When a knob of the fastening was pressed, the watch slid aside and the shutter snapped. The pictures when enlarged had proved themselves perfect.

Pleading fatigue, she dismissed her maid and locked the doors. Then she opened the sliding panel, and unfettered the safe. The roll of film was in her hand, ready to be deposited under the false bottom of her jewel case.

Within the security of her room, the countess felt at ease. She even saw a shadow of a hand from her mirror.

Still she was a married woman.

which she put all her fury, her terror, her frayed and ragged nerves.

The girl on the floor, from whimpering, fell to crying hard, with great noiseless sobs of pain and bewilderment. When at last the blows ceased, she lay still.

The countess prodded her with her foot, "Get up," she commanded. But she was startled when she saw the girl's face. It was she who was the girl. The girl would tell its own story, and the other servants would talk. It was already a deep purple, and swollen. Both women were trembling. The countess, still holding the crop, sat down.

"Now?" she said. "You will tell me to whom you gave a certain small book of which you know."

"I, madame?"

"You?"

"But what book? I have given nothing, madame. I swear it."

"Then you admitted some one to this room?"

"No one, madame, except—" She hesitated.

"Well?"

"There came this afternoon the man who cleans madame's windows. No one else, madame."

She put her hand to her cheek, and looked furtively to see if her fingers were stained with blood. The countess, muttering, fell to furious pacing of the room. So that was it, of course. The girl was telling the truth. She was too stupid to lie. Then the countess, of ten indeed knew everything—had known that she would be away, had known of the window cleaners, had known of the safe, and her possession of the code.

She dismissed the girl and put away the riding crop, then she smoothed the disorder of her hair and dress. The count physician, calling a half hour later, found her reading on a chaise longue in her chamber, looking pale and handsome, and spent what he considered a pleasant half hour with her.

Then at last he was gone, and she went about her heavy-hearted preparations for the night. From a corner of her wardrobe she drew at long peasant's cap, such a cap as Minna might wear. Over her head, instead of a hat, she threw a gray veil. A careless disguise, but all that was necessary.

The sentries through and about the palace were not unaccustomed to such shrouded figures slipping out from its gloom to light, and perhaps to love.

Before she left, she looked about the room. What assurance had she that this very excursion was not a trap, and that in her absence the vault would not be looted again? It contained now something infinitely valuable and incalculable—the roll of film. She glanced about, and seeing a silver vase of roses, hurriedly emptied the water out, wrapped the film in oiled paper, and dropped it down among the stems.

The Street of the Wise Virgins was not near the palace. Even by walking briskly she was in danger of being late. The wind kept her back, too. Then, at last, the Street of the Wise Virgins and the square, standing at the curb, with a driver wrapped in rugs against the cold of the February night, and his hat pulled down over his eyes. The countess stopped beside him.

"You are expecting a passenger?"

"Yes, madame."

With her hand on the door, the countess realized that the facade was already occupied. As she peered into its darkened interior, the shadow resolved itself into a cloaked and masked figure. She shrank back.

"Enter, madame," said a voice.

The figure appeared. It was not difficult to know that behind the horrifying mask which covered the entire face and head, there was a human figure, human pulses that beat, human eyes that appraised her. She hesitated.

"Quickly," said the voice.

She got in, slipping into a corner of the carriage. Her lips were dry, the roaring of terror was in her ears. The door closed.

Then commenced a drive of which afterward the countess dared not think. The figure neither moved nor spoke. Inside the carriage reigned the most complete silence. Then the carriage stopped, and at last the shrouded figure moved and spoke.

"I regret, countess, that my orders are to blindfold you."

She submitted ungracefully, while he bound a black cloth over her eyes. He drew it very close and knotted it behind. In the net his fingers touched her face, and she felt them cold and clumsy. The contact sickened her.

"Your hand, madame."

She was led out of the carriage, and across soft earth, a devious course again, as though they avoided small obstacles. Once her foot touched something low and hard, like marble. Again, in the darkness, they stumbled over a mound. She knew where she was, then—in a graveyard. But which? There were many about the city.

An open space, the opening of a gate or door that squeaked softly, a flight of steps that led downward, and a breath of musty, cold air, damp and cell-like.

At last, still in unbroken silence, she knew that they had entered a large space. Their footsteps no longer echoed and rebounded. Her gait walked more slowly, and at last paused, releasing her hand. She felt again the touch of his clumsy fingers as he untied the knots of her bandages. He took it off.

At first she could see little. When her eyes grew accustomed, she made out the scene slowly.

A great stone vault, its walls broken into crypts which had contained caskets of the dead. But the caskets had been removed, and were piled in a corner, and in the niches were rifles. In the center was a pine table, curiously incongruous, and on it writing materials, a cheap clock, and a pile of documents. There were two candles only, and these were stuck in skulls—old brown skulls so infrequently removed from all semblance to the human that they were not even horrible. It was as if they had been used, not to inspire terror, but because they

were at hand and convenient for the purpose. In the shadow, ranged in a semicircle, were nine figures, all motionless, all masked, and cloaked in black. They sat, another incongruity, on plain wooden chairs. But in spite of that they were figures of dread. The one who had brought her made the tenth.

Had she not known the past record of the men before her, the rather opera bouffe setting with which they rose to surround themselves and had her aroused her scorn. But Olga Loschek knew too much. She guessed shrewdly that, with the class of men with whom they dealt, it was not enough that their name spelled terror. They must visualize it. They had taken their cue from that very church, indeed, beneath which they hid. The church, with its shrines and images, appealed to the eye. They, too, appealed to the eye. Their masks, the carefully constructed and upheld mystery of their identity, the trappings of death about them—it was skillfully done.

Still no one spoke. The countess faced them. Only her eyes showed her nervousness; she stood laughingly.



The Countess Faced Them.

her head held high. But like most women, she could not endure silence for long, at least the silence of shrouded figures and intent eyes.

"Now that I am here," she demanded, "may I ask why I have been summoned?"

It was Number Seven who replied. It was Number Seven who, during the hour that followed, spoke for the others. None moved, or but slightly. Evidently all had been carefully prearranged.

"Look on the table, countess. You will find there some papers you will perhaps recognize."

She took a step toward the table and glanced down. The code book lay there. Also the letter she had sent by Peter Nilore. She made no effort to disclaim them.

"I recognize them," she said clearly.

"Do you realize what will happen, madame, if these papers are turned over to the authorities?"

She shrugged her shoulders. And now Number Seven rose, a tall figure of mystery, and spoke at length in a cultivated, softly intoned voice. The countess, listening, felt the voice vaguely familiar, as were the burning eyes behind the mask.

"It is our hope, madame," he said, "that you will make it unnecessary for the committee of ten to use those papers. We have no quarrel with women. We wish rather a friend than an enemy. The committee of ten, to those who know its motives, has the highest and most loyal of ideals—to the country."

His voice took on a new, almost a faint note. They had watched the gradual decay of the country, he said. Its burden of taxation grew greater each year. The masses sweated and toiled, to carry on their backs the dead weight of the aristocracy and the throne. The iron hand of the chancellor held everything; an old king who would die, was dying now, and after that a boy, nominal ruler only, while the chancellor continued his hard rule. And now, as if that were not enough, there was talk of an alliance with Karula, an alliance which, carried through, would destroy the hope of a republic.

The countess stared.

"The price of the alliance, madame, is the Princess Hedwig in marriage. The committee, which knows all things, believes that you have reason to dislike this marriage."

Save that she clutched her cloak more closely, the countess made no move. But there was a soft stir among the figures. Perhaps, after all, the committee as a whole did not know all things.

"To prevent this alliance, madame, is our first aim. There are others to follow. But—be bent forward—the king will not live many days. It is our hope that that marriage will not occur before his death."

By this time Olga Loschek knew very well where she stood. The committee was prophetic. She was not in danger, save as it might develop. They were, in a measure, putting their case.

"King Karl has broken faith before. He will not support Livonia until he has received his price. He is determined on the marriage."

"A marriage of expediency," said the speaker for the committee.

The speaker for the committee shrugged his shoulders. "Perhaps," he replied. "Although there are those of us who think that in this matter of expediency, Karl gives more than he receives."

While they talked, watched the

"The matter lies thus, madame. The chancellor is now in Karula. Doubtless he will return with the agreement signed. We shall learn that in a day or so. We do not approve of this alliance for various reasons, and we intend to take steps to prevent it. The paper itself is nothing. But publicly, countess, we need a friend in the palace, one who is in the confidence of the royal family."

"And for such friendship, I am to secure safety?"

"Yes, madame. But that is not all. Let me tell you briefly how things stand with us. We have, supporting us, certain bodies, workingmen's guilds, a part of the student body, not so much of the army as we would wish. Dissatisfied folk, madame, who would exchange the children of tyranny for freedom. On the announcement of the king's death, in every part of the kingdom will go up the cry of liberty. But the movement must start here. The city must rise against the throne. And against that there are two obstacles." He paused. The clock ticked, and water dripped into the tin pail with metallic splashes.

"The first is this marriage. The second—is the Crown Prince Ferdinand William Otto."

The countess recoiled. "No?"

"A moment, madame. You think badly of us." Under his mask the countess divined a cold smile. "It is not necessary to contemplate violence. There are other methods. The boy could be taken over the border, and hidden until the republic is firmly established. After that, he is unimportant."

The countess, still pale, looked at him solemnly. "You do my intelligence small honor."

"Where peaceful methods will avail, our methods are peaceful, madame."

"It was, then, in peace that you murdered Prince Hubert?"

"The errors of the past are past." Then, with a new sternness: "Make no mistake. Whether through your agency or another, countess, when the cathedral bell rouses the city to the king's death, and the people wait in the place for their new king to come out on the balcony, he will not come."

The countess was not entirely bad. Standing swaying and white-faced before the tribunal, she saw suddenly the golden head of the little crown prince, saw him smiling as he had smiled that day in the sunlight, saw him troubled and forlorn as he had been when, that very evening, he had left them to go to his lonely rooms. Perhaps she reached the biggest moment of her life then, when she folded her arms and stared proudly at the shrouded figures before her.

"I will not do it," she said.

But Number Seven remained impassive. "A new idea, countess," he said, "I can understand that your heart recoils. But this thing is inevitable, as I have said. Whether you or another—but perhaps with time to think you may come to another conclusion. We make no threats. Our position is, however, one of responsibility. We are compelled to place the future of the republic before every other consideration."

"That is a threat."

"We remember both our friends and our enemies, madame. And we have only friends and enemies. There is no middle course. If you would like time to think it over—"

"How much time?" She clutched at the words.

"When we vary," said Number Seven mockingly. "Some determine quickly. Others—"

"May I have a month?"

"During which the king may die! Alas, madame, it is now you who do us too little honor!"

"A week?" begged the countess desperately.

The leader glanced along the line. One head after another nodded slowly.

"A week it is, madame. Comrade Five!"

The one who had brought her came forward with the bandage.

"At the end of one week, madame, a face will, as tonight, be waiting in the Street of the Wise Virgins."

"And these papers?"

"On the day the republic of Livonia is established, madame, they will be returned to you."

He bowed, and returned to his chair. Save for the movements of the man who placed the bandage over her eyes, there was absolute silence in the room.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto was supremely happy. Three quite delightful things had happened. First, Nikky had returned. He said he felt perfectly well, but the crown prince thought he looked as though he had been ill, and glanced frequently at Nikky's cigarette during the riding hour. Second, Hedwig did not come to the riding lesson, and he had Nikky to himself. Third, he, Prince Ferdinand William Otto, was on the eve of a birthday.

This last, however, was not unalloyed happiness. For the one day the sentence of exile was to be removed so that he might lunch with the king, and he was to have strawberry jam with his tea, some that Miss Brathwaite's sister had sent from England. But to offset all this, he was to receive a delegation of citizens.

Hedwig was not at the riding school that morning. This relieved Prince Ferdinand William Otto, whose views as to Nikky were entirely selfish, but Nikky himself had unaccountably lost his high spirit of the morning. He played, of course, as he always did. And even taught the crown prince how to hang over the edge of his saddle, while his horse was cantering, so that bullets would not strike him.

They rode and frolicked, yelled a bit, got two ponies and whacked a polo ball over the tan bark, until the crown prince was sweating royally and was gloriously flushed.

"I don't know when I have been so happy," he said, dragging out his handkerchief and wiping his face. "It's a great deal pleasanter without Hedwig, isn't it?"

While they talked, watched the

great horse was ready at last. Its woodwork shone. Its gold crosses gleamed. No flock of dust disturbed its austere magnificence.

The man and the boy who had been working on it stood back and surveyed it.

"All ready," said the man, leaning on the handle of his long brush. "Now it may happen any time."

"It is very handsome. But I am glad I am not the old king." The boy picked up puffs and brushes. "Nothing to look forward to but—that."

"But much to look back on," the man observed grimly, "and little that is good."

The boy glanced through a window, below which the riding ring stretched its brown surface, scarred by persons' hoofs. "I would change places with the crown prince," he said eagerly. "Listen to him! Always laughing. Never to labor, nor worry, nor think of the next day's foot!"

"Young foot!" The man came to his shoulder and glanced down also. "Would like to be a princeling, then? No worry. No trouble. Always play, play!" He glimpsed the boy's shoulder. "Look, lad, at the windows about. That is what it is to be a prince. Wherever you look, what do you see? Stableness? Grooms? Bah, servants, watching that no assassin, such perhaps as you and I, look about."

He stopped and stared, while the chess clear that he might see better. Nikky without his cap, dejected and pinched with exertion, was making a round shot at the white ball, rolling past him. Where had he been such a head, such a dying nap of hair? Ah! he remembered. It was the dying countess who had attacked him and the others that night in the by-street, when Peter Nilore lay slumped!

Miss Brathwaite had a bad headache that afternoon, and the crown prince drove out with his aunt. The Archduchess Annuchina went shopping. The crown prince sat in the carriage and watched the people. The man beside the coachman sat with alert eyes, and there were others who scanned the crowd intently. But it was a quiet, almost an adoring crowd, and there was even a dog, to Prince Ferdinand William Otto's large delight.

The man who owned the dog, seeing the child's eyes on him, put him through his tricks. Truly a wonderful dog, that would catch things on its nose and the dead, running only to a whistle which its owner called Gabriel's trumpet.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto, growing excited, leaned quite out of the window. "What is your dog's name?" he inquired, in his clear voice. The man took off his hat and bowed. "Toto, highness. He is of French origin."

"He is a very nice dog. I have always wanted a dog like that. He must be a great friend."

"A great friend, highness." He would have expatiated on the dog, but he was uncertain of the etiquette of the procedure. His face beamed with pleasure, however. Then a splendid impulse came to him. This dog, his own companion, he would present to the crown prince. It was all he had, and he would give it, freely, even though it left him friendless.

But here again he was at a loss. Was it the proper thing? Did one do such things in this fashion, or was there a procedure? He cocked an eye at the box of the carriage, but the two men sat impressive, immobile.

Finally he made up his mind. Hat in hand, he stepped forward. "High-

ness," he said nervously, "since the dog pleases you, I—I would present him to you."

"To me?" The crown prince's voice was full of incredulous joy.

"Yes, highness. If such a thing is permissible."

"Are you sure you don't mind?"

"He is the best I have, highness. I wish to offer my best."

Prince Ferdinand William Otto almost choked with excitement. "I have always wanted one," he cried. "If you are certain you can spare him, I'll be very good to him. No one," he said, "ever gave me a dog before. I'd like to have him now, if I may."

The crowd was growing. It pressed closer, pleased at the boy's delight. Truly they were participating in great things. A small cheer and many smiles followed the lifting of the dog through the open window of the carriage. And the dog was surely a dog to be proud of. Already it shook hands with the crown prince.

Perhaps, in that noisy gathering, there were some who saw the dog's name on its collar.

Continued on page 2.

"I Have Done Nothing, I Swear It"

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Newport, R. I.

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Saturday, February 23, 1918



Secretary Baker says the next draft, which will be for 500,000 men, will not be called until May or June.

Boston is to get a million tons of coal monthly. Why not send Newport a little of it? Our bins will hold it.

The President did a good thing in breaking up the ship-yard strike. Hope he will continue the good work along that line.

Poor Russia! That nation needs a guardian. She is said to still have from five million to ten million men under arms, but this vast army seems to be of no account in stopping the German invasion.

Josephus Daniels recommends the appropriation of \$100,000 for recreation grounds for the naval stations around Newport. Good for Josephus. We hope he gets it, and then, that Newport gets it.

Estimated that 10,000,000 persons are knitting for the soldiers and sailors, consuming 120,000,000 pounds of wool a year. Fearing a yarn famine, Secretary of War Baker will recommend that knitting be restricted to necessary garments for soldiers.

The New York Times proclaims Theodore Roosevelt as sure to be the next Republican candidate for President. Well, the party might go farther and fare worse. There is a growing feeling throughout the land that Roosevelt is the man needed in this emergency.

Daniels wants an island in Narragansett Bay, it is said, on which to enlarge the torpedo plant. There are several of them, all suitable for that use. Gould Island is the one nearest at hand and would seem to be the one most desirable. We understand that the Secretary of the Navy still has his eye on Coddington Point.

Germany has promised peace for her people now for many months. It was to be won by the capture of the Channel ports. It was to be won by the invasion of England. It was to be won by the Zeppelin. It was to be won by the submarine. Now, comes the last promise and possibly the last drive. The allies stand ready and welcome it.

The Republican National Committee did a wise thing in electing Win. Hays of Indiana chairman. He is an energetic and progressive man and was largely instrumental in carrying Indiana for the Republicans in 1912. They did an equally unwise thing in continuing John T. Adams vice chairman. A man tainted with Germanism is no man to help lead a great party in this crisis. He should resign forthwith.

The Fuel administration has increased the price of bituminous coal in certain counties in Pennsylvania to \$2.50 a ton. The price applies to mine run, prepared sizes and slack. The price originally fixed by President Wilson ranged from \$1.75 to \$2. It is understood there will be no further advances in this field, which produces approximately 60,000,000 tons of coal a year. That means \$12 to \$15 a ton to the consumer.

On March 5th four Congressmen are to be elected in New York to fill vacancies. It is estimated that one hundred thousand women voters will cast their ballots at this election for the first time and they may be the determining force that will decide the fate of the candidates and also the political complexion of the House. At present the two parties are nearly equally divided. An accession of four to either side would doubtless give the majority to that party. The women by their votes in the Presidential contest elected Wilson on the slogan, "He kept us out of war." What they will do this time remains to be seen.

One of Thousands

A striking example of the "saving" in coal in the first five days of the operation of the recent fuel order has come to light. In a letter from the American Optical Company of Massachusetts the writer says that, during the five days, to keep their pipes from freezing, the company burned 300,059 pounds of coal as compared with 457,265 pounds on the corresponding days of the previous week, a saving of 15 tons a day. The loss in wages to the employees was \$7,000 per day, and the loss in production and profit was considerable in excess of that amount. If transportation facilities had been withdrawn the desired results would have been accomplished just as thoroughly, and the excess production could have been released gradually at a future time.

News from Washington.

(Correspondence of the Mercury.)

A TICKLISH SUBJECT.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The lack of consistency of Southern members of Congress in voting large appropriations for their section of the country and at the same time denying comparatively small sums for the North is illustrated in the action of the House on items in the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. \$250,000 was allotted for continuing the work of suppression of tuberculosis in cattle. An amendment to raise it to \$500,000 was defeated, chiefly by the votes of members from the South. Then \$620,420 was appropriated for the eradication of the Southern cattle tick, and an amendment to reduce it to \$250,000 was defeated. The former item affects principally the States of the North, and to a greater or less degree all the 48 States of the Union. The latter item will be spent only in 11 or 12 Southern States where the cattle tick is found.

FORDNEY AT THE BLACKBOARD.

No more convincing proof of the soundness of the doctrine of Protection can be found than in the growth of the dyestuffs industry in this country since the war furnished an efficient barrier against the importation of such products from Germany. According to Congressman Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan, the leading Republican on the Ways and Means Committee, we are now manufacturing about 350 of the 900 varieties of dyes made in the world. Practically all of that business has been established since 1914. Even the most radical free-trade Democrats of Congress are beginning to see, in contemplating the dyestuffs situation, what Protection can accomplish in the building up and maintenance of our industries.

REPINE KNOT.

Friends of the forests in New England and the States bordering on the Great Lakes will be glad to know that the war on the white pine blister rust is to be continued despite the tremendous additional expenditures the country is now being called upon to bear. The sum of \$230,448 is appropriated in the Agricultural Appropriation Bill, which is being framed in Congress, no part of which, however, will be expended until an equal amount shall have been contributed by each State in which the work is to be done. It is recognized that there is no economy in denying funds for work of that sort, and the Representatives from the Northern States have succeeded in impressing upon their colleagues the necessity of continuing the fight against the pine disease which annually destroys so many of our most valuable trees.

"IN THE MORNING SOW THY SEED."

If all members of Congress were to follow the course of Representative William B. McKinley of Illinois in the distribution of their quotas of free Government seeds they would realize that no more worthy appropriation can be made than that for the purchase of seeds to be sent to the people at home. Mr. McKinley has a mailing list of all the children in his district between the ages of 8 and 12. He sends a package of seeds to each child, together with a specially prepared pamphlet from the Agricultural Department, containing special directions for making a successful garden. The result is that there are more than 20,000 gardens in Mr. McKinley's district each season, cultivated by the children, that probably would not be planted at all if it were not for the Congressman's efforts in enlisting their interest.

The Imp of the Perverse

The fuel administrator of the State of New York warns his constituents that "every indication points to the fact that the coal stringency will be even more acute next winter than it is at present." This can mean only that President Wilson is doggedly determined to retain the inefficient Garfield in office and that the foolish policy is to be continued of fixing coal prices at a figure where the small mine owners cannot operate their property. The greater part of all our troubles about fuel and food spring from the attempt to regulate prices in defiance of economic law and of practical conditions. If Secretary Lane had been permitted to go on with the arrangement which he made with the coal men last summer, there would have been no coalless days this winter.

No Cattle-fish Get-away

John Sharp Williams's sarcasm, however much inspired or inspired, will not suffice to blot out the fact that Secretary Baker, when he first went before the Senate's investigating committee, had to admit many items of essential inefficiency in his Department, and that, on his second appearance before the Senators, he indulged in an expansive exploitation of the things that have been done, with scant explanation for the things that have not been done. As Sir Frederick Smith, the British Attorney-General, told the members of the American Bar Association in his address before them, rhetoric will not

Germany's Condition

A Swiss engineer employed for the past ten months at the electrical works at Kiel, who has recently returned to his home, says the Germans are making every effort to conceal their submarine losses, especially from the navy, because of the increased difficulty in mustering crews. He estimates that the Germans lost 50 per cent. of their submarines while he was at Kiel. "I saw a score of submarines lined up in the canal undergoing repairs," he said. "They had been hit by depth bombs, which the Germans seem to fear greatly." The engineer added that there had been two serious mutinies at Kiel in 1917.

General Assembly

The National Prohibition amendment has been the principal topic of conversation about the State House during the past week. On Thursday the House passed the substitute for the Littlefield bill which provides for a referendum on the subject. The bill was passed after a bitter fight, the prohibition advocates being bitterly opposed to the referendum. There is another bill under consideration by the Senate committee on special legislation which does not carry the referendum. It is not impossible that this bill may be passed by the Senate, and if so it will mean long conferences between the Senate and House.

In Grand Committee, Jonathan Andrews, Jr., of Woonsocket, has been re-elected Sheriff of Providence County, following the decision of the Supreme Court that the first election was not legal. The Democratic members claim that their candidate was legally elected, and they therefore generally declined to take part in the election this week. Mr. Andrews qualified as soon as elected and appointed a number of deputies.

Thursday was the thirtieth day of the session, so that the Assembly is now working on the last half, but there is no indication that Governor Beeckman's recommendation of adjournment in 35 days will be carried out.

The Brown Tail Moth

The brown-tail moth was first found in the United States in Somerville, Mass., during the summer of 1897, and was undoubtedly introduced several seasons before that time on imported nursery stock.

The caterpillars of the gipsy moth may be spread for limited distances by carriage on moving objects, such as trains, horse-drawn vehicles, or automobiles. For this reason, it is particularly important to keep roadways free from severe infestation.

Egg clusters of the gipsy moth may be carried long distances on shipments of trees, lumber, stone or other products.

Gipsy moth caterpillars have been carried more than 20 miles by the wind. This wind spread occurs when the temperature is above 65 degrees F., so that the young worms are active and moving around in the trees, and when the velocity of the wind is eight miles or more per hour.

The food plants most favored by the gipsy moth are the apple, the different species of oak, gray birch, alder and willow, though in cases of heavy infestation the insect will injure to some extent nearly all deciduous trees except ash.

Thousands of trees are dead in New England as a result of defoliation by the gipsy moth. Methods for controlling the brown-tail moth include the cutting off and burning of their winter webs before the caterpillars emerge in the spring and spraying with arsenate of lead before the middle of August.

1,800,000 WOMEN ARE ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES

According to a late report, of the 1,800,000 women engaged in agriculture in the United States, 750,000 are under 20 years of age and 1,050,000 are negroes. A majority of the women workers are found in the Southern States.

The lines of work in which women will be likely to increase their farming activities, according to the report, are vegetable gardening, poultry raising, butter making, hog raising, etc. It is suggested that women who know how to operate motor cars may with little additional training operate tractors.

The New England Fuel Commission has decided that there need be no more heatless Mondays. Hereafter for the present at least, New England will not be handicapped. These heatless Mondays have already cost this section of the country millions of dollars.

There probably now is no hope of ever finding the missing Cross Rip Lightship. She broke from her moorings some two weeks ago and has probably gone to the bottom with all on board.

All reports say our boys are doing wonders over in France. The Yankee boys will be a power for the Kaiser to contend with when we get a few more of them "over there."

Horse a Vain Thing for Safety.

A sportsman came to grief at the first fence. Pluckily remounting, he met the same fate at the second attempt. Asked the cause of his disasters, he said: "It was like this: Ven ve kom to ze first fence, I did zink my horse vud jump; but he did not jump, so I vent over his head. Ven ve kom to ze second fence, I did zink he vud not jump, and he jump; so I vent over his tail."

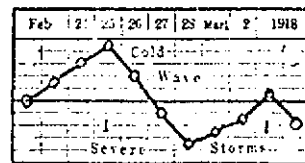
Had Some Hope.

Frank's greatest ambition was to look and act like his father, so there was no way in which his mother could bring him to terms quicker than by telling him that if he did thus and so he would never be a man. One day, upon hearing this warning sounded, he turned to his mother and asked, with great seriousness: "Well, I have the actions of a man, haven't I?"—Indianapolis Star.

Best Way to Clean Small Bottle.

To clean the inside of a water bottle or any glass that is too small to insert the hand into, put into the bottle a small quantity of tea leaves, pour in about a quart of a teaspoonful of vinegar, shake well, empty, and rinse with cold water. A perfectly clear glass will result.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



Washington, D. C., Feb. 23. Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Feb. 23 to 27, warm wave 22 to 26, cool wave 25 to March 1. This will be a first class storm, important in many ways. Great warm wave followed by severe cold wave, blizzards, freezing weather, going further south than usual, bad weather for farm work and transportation. Whatever grain you intend to market before taking up your strenuous farm work for next crops, better get thru with it before that storm comes. It will bring a week or ten days of bad weather.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Feb. 28 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of March 1, plains sections 2, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 3, eastern sections 4, reaching vicinity of New Foundland about March 5. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

All weather conditions, changes and events are caused by such disturbances as are described in above paragraph. Those who give most study to these forecasts will get most out of them. The storm described in last above paragraph will be a continuation of the great storm period described in first paragraph and all should prepare for a continuation of severe weather in the far west and middle west up to March 5 and in eastern sections three days later. While this storm will have many bad features, the good features will outweigh the bad. From those great storms a great improvement in crop-weather is expected, particularly south of latitude 40 where improvements are most needed. The wheat crop will be greatly improved and the conditions will be very favorable to oats and farmers should sow largely of that crop. All early maturing crops will be greatly benefited south of latitude 40 by the crop-weather improvements that will come from Feb. 23 to March 3. I expect good rains from these great storms in northern Mexico and southwestern Texas where the Mexican drought damaged crops of 1916 and 1917. From March onward the planters of the South should use greater energy than ever before on their early maturing crops.

Our north magnetic pole, whirling from west to east, pushes an average of six highs and six lows around the Earth, the average path of their centers being near 45 north latitude. These highs and lows move eastward from a few thousand miles to four times around the Earth, very similar to the Sun spot movements around the Sun. Sun spots are the highs and lows of the Sun storms, the highs being the dark spots and the lows the faculae, or bright spots. These Earth highs and lows are mis-named. The lows are really the deep and the highs are the shallow formations. The cloud matter that reaches the top of the low makes a long descent into the top of the high and continues to be transparent till half way down, when the sirois clouds are formed. The Sun spot varying cycle is caused by the planets, which, at their nearest approach to the sun expand the Sun's clouds and cover the spots. The low barometer is caused by a rising atmosphere. The rising makes the atmosphere lighter.

The coal situation throughout New England is still serious. A delegation of fifty of the leading manufacturers of these states called on the President on Tuesday to ask for relief. The President refused to receive them. The Democrats in the General Assembly, especially in the Senate, seem to consider time as no object, from the amount of it they consume to no purpose.

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Weekly Almanac. FEBRUARY, 1918

STANDARD TIME.									
	Sun rises	Moon sets	Mer rises	Ven sets	Mars Morn	Jup Morn	Sat Morn	Uran Eve	Nept Eve
21 Sat	6 31	5 28	5 56	5 30	6 17	6 17	6 17	6 17	6 17
22 Sun	6 31	5 28	5 56	5 30	6 17	6 17	6 17	6 17	6 17
23 Mon	6 28	5 30	5 53	5 33	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14
24 Tues	6 28	5 31	5 53	5 33	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14
25 Wed	6 28	5 31	5 53	5 33	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14
26 Thurs	6 28	5 31	5 53	5 33	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14
27 Fri	6 28	5 31	5 53	5 33	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14
28 Sat	6 28	5 31	5 53	5 33	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14
29 Sun	6 28	5 31	5 53	5 33	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14
30 Mon	6 28	5 31	5 53	5 33	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 14
Moon's 1st Lgr. Feb. 4					2.52m.	Morning			
1st Moon Feb. 11					5.03m.	Morning			
1st Lgr. Feb. 17					4.53m.	Evening			
Full Moon Feb. 25					4.53m.	Evening			

INDICTED FOR ARMY THEFTS

Eleven Men Held at New York
on Charges of Fraud

EIGHT ARE MANUFACTURERS

Government Believed to Have Suffered to Extent of \$5,000,000 Through Resale of Clothing "Clippings"—Plot of Nation-Wide Proportions Believed Uncovered

New York, Feb. 22.—An alleged country-wide plot involving profiteering in army clothes at the expense of the government was disclosed here with the indictment of eleven men, one a clerk in the quartermaster department of the army, on charges of fraud.

Investigation, which will extend to other cities, will show, federal authorities here believe, that the government has suffered to the extent of \$5,000,000.

Eight of the defendants are manufacturers of army clothing.

The profiteering was made possible, the federal investigators explained, by the methods in which the cloth was cut. From material which the government estimated would provide a dozen uniforms the manufacturers would cut two or less, according to the authorities, and the excess cloth, known to the trade as "clippings," would be resold, either to the government itself or other manufacturers.

Some of the defendants, it is claimed, represented to the government that their "clippings" amounted to 3 percent, whereas, actually, due to their methods of cloth cutting, they amounted to 8 percent, the difference representing the excess cloth alleged to have been embezzled.

Due to the alleged activity of a civilian clerk in the army in connection with the purported plot it was easy for embezzlement to be effected. So held were some of the defendants, according to investigators, that hats of stolen cloth were displayed in windows in the jobbing districts.

"Clippings" were sold to manufacturers in Chicago, St. Louis and Greenville, Ill., and large quantities of the cloth have been recovered at those places, it is announced.

The manufacturers purchased innocently and will not be prosecuted. Clothing houses in other western cities have obtained cloth, also not knowing it was stolen, the investigators said, and this has not yet been recovered.

The indictments are based upon evidence gathered by the federal district attorney's office in connection with the arrest about two months ago of Louis Davidson, head of the Universal Cloth Shrinkage and Finishing Works.

The men indicted are Davidson, Herman Horwitz and his son, Benjamin, in business as Horwitz & Horowitz; Barnett Tietz of B. Tietz & Co.; Jacob Weinstein and his son, Abraham Pursh and Leon Levine of Pursh & Levine; Barney Robinson and Morris Alowitz, shipping clerks in the employ of the New York Manufacturing company, all of this city, and Ira L. Janowsky, a civilian clerk in the quartermaster office here.

The manufacturers are all accused of having received embezzled army cloth. Robinson and Alowitz are charged with perjury before the grand jury and Janowsky is alleged to have destroyed government receipts so as to conceal thefts of the cloth.

Cloth and other army supplies worth approximately \$5,000,000 were stolen, according to Lieut. Barnitz of the New York police force, who in conjunction with the federal authorities investigated the alleged frauds, which he said included thefts in other parts of the country. He asserted that a plot of nation-wide proportions had been uncovered and that investigations in other cities would probably be undertaken.

All the defendants, except Pursh, Levine and Janowsky, surrendered themselves to a United States commissioner and were released under bond ranging from \$2500 to \$5000 for examination later.

Pursh and Levine, two of those indicted, are known in trade circles as the largest army cloth contractors in New York city. Since the United States entered the war it is said they have made more than 1,000,000 garments for the government.

Death of Maj. Sheridan
Washington, Feb. 19.—Major Philip Henry Sheridan, son of Gen. Phil Sheridan, died here, aged 37. He was graduated from West Point in 1902. Recently he had been serving on the general staff.

Ishii to Become Ambassador
Washington, Feb. 19.—Viscount Kikuzo Ishii has been appointed ambassador for Japan to the United States, and will soon reach Washington. He succeeds Ambassador Sato.

Places for Women Draftsmen
Washington, Feb. 19.—Women who can qualify will be employed as ship draftsmen in the navy department here and in the navy yard service throughout the country, the civil service commission announces.

Stewart Signs "Dry" Law
Helen, Mont., Feb. 22.—Gov. Stewart signed the national prohibition amendment measure, ratified by 11 branches of the Montana legislature.

DRAFT TREATY SIGNED

Affects British Subjects Here and Americans in Great Britain

Washington, Feb. 20.—Signing of the army draft treaty between Great Britain and the United States was announced. British Ambassador Bland signed his signature to the document as his first official act in Washington.

Under the treaty the United States may draft into the military service British subjects in his country between the ages of 20 and 45 years, while Great Britain may draft American citizens living within its jurisdiction between the ages of 21 and 31.

A separate convention about the same time negotiated by the state department with Canada has also been signed.

Similar conventions are now being negotiated by the state department with France and other co-belligerent nations and probably will be ready for submission soon.

By the enforcement of the American-British treaty it is expected more than 250,000 men in this country will be made liable to service, while at least 90,000 will be affected by the American-Canadian treaty.

Estimates place the number of draft age Americans in England at approximately 18,000, and in Canada at about 30,000.

FACING FOOD SHORTAGE

East Likely to Suffer Because of Serious Railroad Congestion

Washington, Feb. 22.—The eastern part of the United States faces a food shortage, likely to continue for the next sixty days.

In making this disclosure, Food Administrator Hoover declared that the situation is the most critical in the country's history, and that in many of the large consuming areas reserve food stores are at the point of exhaustion.

The whole blame is put by Hoover on railroad congestion, which he says also has thrown the food administration far behind in its program for feeding the allies. The only solution he sees is a greatly increased rail movement of foodstuffs, even to the exclusion of much other commerce.

MYSTERY IS EXPLAINED

Workers on Army Uniforms Made Ill by Common Coal Gas

New York, Feb. 22.—Common coal gas, escaping from a defective flue, was declared to be responsible for the sudden illness of 150 men and women employees in a garment making establishment here, where uniforms are being made for the United States army.

Agents of the board of health had expressed a belief that the workers were overcome by poisonous fumes rising from the cloth on which they were working. This gave rise to reports of an enemy plot, but a more thorough investigation developed the fallacy of the theory.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Pseudo Marquis Remanded to Jail in Default of Bail

New York, Feb. 21.—Plans of not guilty to three indictments were entered by Edmund Rousselot, self-styled "Marquis de Castille," who posed as a French diplomat and confidant of King Alfonso of Spain. He was arraigned in the federal court, and in default of bail was remanded to the Tombs.

In addition to charges of obtaining money under false pretenses, he is accused of violating the espionage act.

Publishers Asked to Guard Secrets

Washington, Feb. 22.—A special notice to publishers of books and magazines calling their attention to the government's request for secrecy in matters of military information was sent out by the committee on public information.

American Casualties in France

Paris, Feb. 22.—The first month of the American occupation of a sector northwest of Toul cost less in casualties than had been expected. Total losses up to date are nineteen killed, sixty-six wounded and five missing.

Wilson "Empowering" Bill Favored

Washington, Feb. 22.—The subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee voted to report favorably the "empowering" bill designed to give President Wilson authority to slash red tape in the war government.

Holding Salmon For Army

Bellingham, Wash., Feb. 22.—B. R. Deming, salmon administrator for the federal government, announced that all of the unsold salmon stock in the United States would be requisitioned for the United States army.

Heavy Casualties in Air Raids

London, Feb. 19.—Eleven persons were killed and four injured in the aerial attack on London on Saturday. The casualties in Sunday night's air raid were sixteen killed and thirty-seven injured. It was officially announced.

Death Chair For Gotham Youth

New York, Feb. 20.—Paul Chapman, a youth of 16, was sentenced to death in the electric chair by Supreme Court Justice Kupper for killing a Brooklyn shopkeeper while attempting to rob a store.

U-Boat Sinkings For Week

London, Feb. 21.—British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine in the past week numbered fifteen. Of these, twelve were of 100 tons or over and three were under that tonnage. One fishing craft also was sunk.

GERMAN DRIVE IS UNCHECKED

Invaders Move Into Russia
Like Great Tidal Wave

TAKE MUCH WAR MATERIAL

Slave Found to Have Possessed Great Supplies With Which to Continue War—Guerrilla Warfare May Be Resorted to if Teutons Disregard Formal Message of Surrender

London, Feb. 22.—Like a great tidal wave, the German invasion of Russia rolls forward. From Leningrad, in Estonia, the Russian province on the south shore of the Gulf of Finland, on the north, to Rostov, one of the famous triangle of fortresses which stood as a Moscow link in the early days of the war, on the south, the Germans are still advancing.

The advance of the Teutons has taken the form a crescent with its convex face toward the heart of Russia. Minsk, which was occupied yesterday by German troops, according to an official report from Berlin, is at the extreme eastern curve of the wave.

The formal message of surrender sent to the German high command in Russia, after Berlin had refused to accept a capitulation by wireless, has not as yet been received, and it is probable that there will be no halting of the German invasion until Russia's subject acceptance of peace terms is in the hands of the German general staff—possibly not then.

From the official reports emanating from Berlin it would seem that the Russians were not destitute of supplies with which to continue the war. Dispatches are to the effect that the booty captured at Rostov is enormous.

Among the items enumerated were 1353 guns, 120 machine guns, 4000 to 5000 motor cars and trains with about 1000 carriages, many of which were laden with grain; airplanes and war material of an amount said to be "incalculable."

Should the German armies continue to advance after the formal message of surrender is delivered, it is probable that the Bolshevik leaders will order guerrilla warfare against the invaders. It was announced at Petrograd that the advance of the Teutons began a new war, and that there will be stern resistance offered before the Russian capital is given up.

In the meantime the situation in Russia has stirred up considerable opposition in Germany, especially among the Independent Socialists, whose leader, George Leichter, speaking in the reichstag, yesterday, said that the treaty of peace with Ukraine was not acceptable to his party. Edmund David, another Socialist leader, is reported to have expressed the hope the military operations in the east would cease.

In the meantime the entente allies are not idle on the French front. An attack made by the French in Lorraine is reported to have swept the Germans out of their first line trenches over a wide front, but, except for the statement that 525 prisoners were captured, there is nothing definite as to the blow delivered by the French.

The New Zealand troops have been active in trench raiding operations near Polygon wood, on the Flanders front.

Heavy artillery duels are going on along the British and French fronts, but except for the French advance there have been no infantry engagements of note.

The American front is apparently quiet, as no news of operations of importance has come through.

Northwest of Jerusalem, the British have continued their advance over a four-mile front, while east of the city they have approached to a point within four miles of the city of Jericho. These operations are reported to be continuing.

Premier von Seydler of Austria has been urged by the Socialists to accept President Wilson's statement regarding the principles upon which a general peace can be discussed. The opening of negotiations immediately with the United States is demanded.

German Socialists Plan Strike

London, Feb. 21.—The German Independent Socialists are arranging for a demonstrative strike in the munitions factories of the empire commencing March 1, according to information from Berlin.

Britain's Heavy Expenditures

London, Feb. 21.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Law, speaking in the house of commons, said the average daily expenditure during the four weeks ending Feb. 16 was \$31,920,000.

War Bill For \$500,000,000

Washington, Feb. 21.—The senate finance committee completed the redrafting of the administration \$500,000,000 war financing bill and voted to recommend its immediate passage.

Roosevelt Fast Improving

New York, Feb. 19.—Col. Roosevelt is well on the road to recovery, was the official announcement at the Roosevelt hospital. He will be out at the end of the month.

Bay State Man Heads Ship School

Philadelphia, Feb. 21.—An instructors' training school for shipbuilders was opened today at Hog Island, Pa. It is a temporary headquarters for the shipbuilders' school, which will be held in the summer of 1918.

TODD TO CONDUCT INQUIRY

Will Look Into Alleged Extravagant Expenditures at Hog Island

Washington, Feb. 20.—G. C. Todd, assistant to the attorney general, was appointed last night by Atty. Gen. Gregory to conduct an investigation into charges that government funds have been spent extravagantly in the fabricated steel shipyard at Hog Island, Pa.

Todd, who has had charge of anti-trust suits for the department of justice since 1912, and is considered one of the most able lawyers in the department, will be assisted in the inquiry by Mark Hymowitz of New York, who for several years has been a special assistant to the attorney general for anti-trust investigations.

HUNDRED DYING DAILY

Veterans of Civil War Declared to Be Fast Passing Away

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—Veterans of the Civil war are dying at the rate of 100 daily, according to Orlando A. Somers, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Somers made this announcement during patriotic exercises in this city.

Somers said there were now living approximately 347,000 veterans, according to the pension office at Washington, and he added that the country would have suffered a great loss after they had all passed away, inasmuch as they had been a commanding factor in keeping patriotism alive in this country.

KNOWN DEAD 127

Eighty-One of Those on Board Tuscania Still Unaccounted For

Washington, Feb. 22.—The first official estimate of losses by the torpedoing of the troopship Tuscania was issued through the committee on public information.

It states that there were 2178 officers and men aboard, 1971 saved, known dead 127, still unaccounted for 81.

The unofficial compilation has shown 136 known dead, 33 unknown dead and 72 missing, including the unidentified dead.

The official compilation at American army headquarters put the total dead at 291.

"SHERIFFETTES" ON DUTY

Will Look After Welfare of Young Girls Around Training Camps

Washington, Feb. 21.—Fifty-five "sheriffettes" are doing scouting work around the training camps for the protection of young girls, the woman's work division of the committee on public information announced.

Their work is chiefly concerned with girls who are attracted to the camps by the uniforms, girl residents of towns nearby who are working around the camps, and girls who arrive to take jobs who are without funds.

FAR ABOVE ESTIMATES

Second Draft Will Have Nearly Quarter Million of Perfect Men

Washington, Feb. 22.—Nearly 2,500,000 perfectly fit men will form America's first line of draft reserves, Gen. Crowder's office estimates.

This represents the approximate number of draft registrants of class one that will be found fit for military duty as a result of the questionnaire system. It is about 500,000 more than the original estimate of Crowder.

Eight Hurt in Cruiser Explosion

Washington, Feb. 20.—Eight men have been injured in an explosion of a cartridge case during target practice on the cruiser Montana. A brief report to the navy department carried no details of the accident.

Two-Cent Coins Wanted

Washington, Feb. 20.—Recommendation that the treasury resume minting of 2-cent coins has been made by the executive committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in session here.

"Man-Power" Proposal Swamped

London, Feb. 20.—The Engineers' Trade union turned down the government's "man-power" proposal. The vote was 121,017 to 27,470.

Cuticura Heals Eczema On Face

That Itched and Burned So Could Not Sleep. Had to Wrap Hands. Cried Night and Day.

Nothing Purer, Sweeter, For All Skin Troubles Than Cuticura.

"My child had his face covered with eczema. It came like pimples with water in the middle, and later it took the form of a thick crust. The skin was red, and the eczema itched and burned so much that he could not sleep nights, and I was obliged to wrap his hands to stop him from scratching. He cried night and day. I decided to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After I had used the two or three times he stopped scratching, and one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap healed him." (Signed) Leo Barber, 90 W. Spring St., Whiteside, Ill., June 27, 1917.

Stop the use of all doubtful soaps. Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, and everywhere. Soap & Ointment, 5¢ each.

Scratching. He cried night and day. I decided to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After I had used the two or three times he stopped scratching, and one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap healed him." (Signed) Leo Barber, 90 W. Spring St., Whiteside, Ill., June 27, 1917.

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ASSETS LIABILITIES

Stocks and Bonds \$6,253,478.63	Deposits \$10,787,710.63
Loans 4,576,042.66	Surplus and
Real Estate 50,000.00	Undivided
Other Assets 32,184.48	Profits 998,559.81
Deposits in Banks 790,618.03	Other Liabilities 2,386.35
Cash 76,332.93	
\$11,788,656.70	\$11,788,656.70

Savings Bank of Newport

No. 195
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on December 31, 1917.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$458,719.05	Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Overdrafts, unsecured, \$115.95	\$115.95	Surplus fund	\$5,000.00
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	415.95	Undivided Profits	\$5,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged	1,000.00	Interest and discount collected but not earned (approximate)	17,571.14
Liberty Loan Bonds, pledged to secure State, or other deposits or bills payable	1,000.00	Accruing interest on loans	1,500.00
Real Estate, other than U. S.	\$1,000.00	Net amounts due to National Banks	\$7,500.00
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	215,122.85	Net amounts due to Banks and Bankers (other than above)	245.98
Block of Federal Reserve Bank (50 percent of subscription)	1,000.00	Total amount of items 11 and 12	\$7,745.98
Value of banking house	21,000.00	Indebtedness collectible on check	\$75,219.00
Equity in Banking House	21,000.00	Certificates of deposit due in less than 90 days	1,000.00
Real Estate owned other than banking house	21,000.00	Certificates of deposit	1,000.00
Loans and discounts with Federal Reserve Bank	2,000.00	Indebtedness unpaid	1,000.00
Cash in vault and cash accounts due from national banks	16,770.85	Total of deposits subject to reserve	\$1,000.00
Exchange for clearing to or from	20,661.37	U. S. Bonds deposited for which collateral security was furnished	25,000.00
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than item 17)	7,722.04	Other than U. S. Bonds, including all obligations representing money loaned, other than collections	7,000.00
Bank (other than item 17)	\$100.12		
Unemployment fund with U. S. Treasurer	5,000.00		
Interest earned but not collected	1,191.00		
Total	\$1,019,672.01		

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.
County of Newport, ss:
I, Geo. H. Brock, Clerk of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above state and is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of January, 1918.
Geo. H. Brock, Clerk.
Correct Attest:
FREDERICK R. COOPER, Notary Public.
WILLIAM J. LANSLEY, Director.
WILLIAM R. HARVEY, Director.

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

Newport, R. I., August 17, 1917.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Trust Company on August 17, 1917, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year:

R. Livingston Beekman	Peter King
Edward J. Bernard	William MacLeod
Charles A. Brackett	Frank C. Nichols
H. Martin Brown	Thomas P. Peckham
Clark Burdick	T. I. Hare Powell
Samuel P. Colt	Andrew K. Quinn
Charles D. Easton	Edward A. Sherman
Henry F. Eldridge	James Stillman
Otis Everett	Jeremiah K. Sullivan
Frederick P. Garrettsan	Henry A. C. Taylor
Lawrence L. Gillespie	Charles Tidall
Ernest Howe	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held August 17, 1917, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Thomas P. Peckham
Vice President—Clark Burdick
Treasurer and Secretary—Edward A. Sherman
EDWARD A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

New York, New Haven

Hartford Railroad.

For the latest morning, noon and through service between all stations on or off at all ticket offices of the company.

Time Table Revised February 15, 1918.	
Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston week days, 6:55 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:15 p.m., 5:15 p.m. (for Fall River), 5:30 p.m. (for Taunton), 5:45 p.m. (for Boston).	
Arrive Newport from Fall River, Taunton and Boston week days, 7:05 a.m., 11:25 a.m., 1:35 p.m., 5:35 p.m. (for Fall River), 5:50 p.m. (for Taunton), 6:05 p.m. (for Boston).	
Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston Saturdays, 6:55 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:15 p.m., 5:15 p.m. (for Fall River), 5:30 p.m. (for Taunton), 5:45 p.m. (for Boston).	
Arrive Newport from Fall River, Taunton and Boston Saturdays, 7:05 a.m., 11:25 a.m., 1:35 p.m., 5:35 p.m. (for Fall River), 5:50 p.m. (for Taunton), 6:05 p.m. (for Boston).	

You Can SAVE COAL

by the use of any of the many

ELECTRICAL HOUSEHOLD

APPLIANCES

for sale by the

BAY STATE STREET

RAILWAY CO.

Illuminating Department,

Tel. 28

WE STILL SELL

Garden Seeds

OF ALL KINDS,



"OVER THE TOP"

AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO WENT

ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

MACHINE GUNNER, SERVING IN FRANCE

©1917 BY ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

CHAPTER I.

From Muffin to Khaki.

It was in an office in Jersey City. I was sitting at my desk talking to a lieutenant of the Jersey National Guard. On the wall was a big war map decorated with various colored little flags showing the position of the opposing armies on the western front in France. In front of me on the desk lay a New York paper with big glaring headlines:

LUSITANIA SUNK! AMERICAN LIVES LOST!

The windows were open and a feeling of spring pervaded the air. Through the open windows came the strains of a hurdy-gurdy playing in the street—"I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier."

"Lusitania Sunk! American Lives Lost!"—"I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier." To us these did not seem to jibe.

The lieutenant in silence opened one of the lower drawers of his desk and took from it an American flag which he solemnly draped over the war map on the wall. Then, turning to me with a grim face, said:

"How about it, sergeant? You had better get out the muster roll of the Mounted Scouts, as I think they will be needed in the course of a few days."

We bustled ourselves till late in the evening writing out emergency telegrams for the men to report when the call should come from Washington. Then we went home.

I crossed over to New York, and as I went up Fulton street to take the subway to Brooklyn, the lights in the tall buildings of New York seemed to be burning brighter than usual, as if they, too, had read "Lusitania Sunk! American Lives Lost!" They seemed to be glowing with anger and righteous indignation, and their rays wigwagged the message, "Reply!"

Months passed, the telegrams lying handy, but covered with dust. Then, one morning the lieutenant with a sigh of disgust removed the flag from the war map and returned



Guy Empey.

to his desk. I immediately followed this action by throwing the telegrams into the wastebasket. Then we looked at each other in silence. He was squinting in his chair and I felt depressed and uneasy.

The telephone rang and I answered it. It was a business call for me, requesting my services for an out-of-town assignment. Business was not very good, so this was very welcome. After listening to the proposition I seemed to be swayed by a peculiarly strong force within me, and answered, "I am sorry that I cannot accept your offer, but I am leaving for England next week," and hung up the receiver. The lieutenant swung around in his chair, and stared at me in blank astonishment. A sinking sensation came over me, but I defiantly answered his look with, "Well, it's so. I'm going." And I went.

The trip across was uneventful. I landed at Tilbury, England, then got into a string of matchbox cars and proceeded to London, arriving there about 10 p. m. I took a room in a hotel near St. Pancras station for "five and six—five extra." The room was minus the fire, but the "extra" seemed to keep me warm. That night there was a Zeppelin raid, but I didn't see much of it, because the slit in the curtains was too small and I had no desire to make it larger. Next morning the telephone bell rang, and someone asked, "Are you there?" I was, hardly. Anyway, I learned that the Zep had returned to their fatherland, so I went out into the street expecting to see scenes of awful devastation and a covering populace, but everything was normal. People were calmly proceeding to their work. Crossing the street, I accosted a Hobbie with:

"Can you direct me to the place of damage?"

He asked me, "What damage?"

In surprise, I answered, "Why, the damage caused by the Zeps."

With a wink he replied:

"There was no damage; we missed them again."

After several fruitless inquiries of the passersby, I decided to go on my own in search of ruined buildings and scenes of destruction. I boarded a bus which carried me through Tottenham Court road. Recruiting posters were everywhere. The one that impressed me most was a life-size picture of Lord Kitchener with his finger pointing directly at me, under the caption of "Your King and Country Need You." No matter which way I turned, the accusing finger followed me. I was an American, in muffin, and had a little American flag in the lapel of my coat. I had no king, and my country had seen fit not to need me, but still that pointing finger made me feel small and ill at ease. I got off the bus to try to dissipate this feeling by mixing with the throng of the sidewalks.

Presently I came to a recruiting office. Inside, sitting at a desk was a lonely Tommy Atkins. I decided to interview him in regard to joining the British army. I opened the door. He looked up and greeted me with "I s'y, myfe, want to tyko on?"

I looked at him and answered, "Well, whatever that is, I'll take a chance at it."

Without the aid of an interpreter, I found out that Tommy wanted to know if I cared to join the British army. He asked me, "Did you ever hear of the Royal Fusiliers?" Well, in London, you know, Yanks are supposed to know everything, so I was not going to appear ignorant and answered, "Sure."

After listening for one half-hour to Tommy's tale of their exploits on the firing line, I decided to join. Tommy took me to the recruiting headquarters, where I met a typical English captain. He asked my nationality. I immediately pulled out my American passport and showed it to him. It was signed by Lansing. After looking at the passport, he informed me that he was sorry but could not enlist me, as it would be a breach of neutrality. I insisted that I was not neutral, because to me it seemed that a real American could not be neutral when big things were in progress, but the captain would not enlist me.

With disgust in my heart I went out in the street. I had gone about a block when a recruiting sergeant who had followed me out of the office tapped me on the shoulder with his swagger stick and said: "S'y, I can get you in the army. We have a 'leftenant' down at the other office who can do anything. He has just come out of the O. T. C. (Officers' Training Corps) and does not know what neutrality is." I decided to take a chance, and accepted his invitation for an introduction to the lieutenant. I entered the office and went up to him, opened up my passport and said:

"Before going further I wish to state that I am an American, not too proud to fight, and want to join your army."

He looked at me in a nonchalant manner, and answered, "That's all right; we take anything over here."

I looked at him kind of hard and replied, "So I notice," but it went over his head.

He got out an enlistment blank, and placing his finger on a blank line said, "Sign here."

I answered, "Not on your (lumpy)." "I beg your pardon?"

Then I explained to him that I would not sign it without first reading it. I read it over and signed for duration of war. Some of the recruits were lucky. They signed for seven years only!

Then he asked me my birthplace. I answered, "Ogden, Utah."

He said, "Oh, yes, just outside of New York?"

With a smile, I replied, "Well, it's up the state a little."

Then I was taken before the doctor and passed as physically fit, and was issued a uniform. When I reported back to the lieutenant, he suggested that, being an American, I go on recruiting service and try to shame some of the slackers into joining the army.

"All you have to do," he said, "is to go out on the street, and when you see a young fellow in muffin who looks physically fit, just stop him and give him this kind of a talk: 'Aren't you ashamed of yourself, a Britisher, physically fit, and in muffin when your king and country need you? Don't you know that your country is at war and that the place for every young Briton is on the firing line? Here I am, an American, in khaki, who came four thousand miles to fight for your king and country, and you, as yet, have not enlisted. Why don't you join? Now is the time!'"

"This argument ought to get many recruits, Empey, so go out and see what you can do."

He then gave me a small rosette of red, white and blue ribbon, with three little streamers hanging down. This was the recruiting insignia and was to be worn on the left side of the cap.

Armed with a swagger stick and my patriotic rosette, I went out into Tottenham Court road in quest of cannon fodder.

Two or three poorly dressed civilians passed me, and although they appeared physically fit, I said to myself, "They don't want to join the army; perhaps they have someone dependent on them for support," so I did not accost them.

Coming down the street I saw a young dandy, top hat and all, with a fashionably dressed girl walking beside him. I muttered, "You are my meat!" and when he came abreast of me I stepped directly in his path and stopped him with my swagger stick, saying:

"You would look fine in khaki; why not change that top hat for a steel helmet? Aren't you ashamed of yourself, a husky young chap like you in muffin when men are needed in the trenches? Here I am, an American,



Swearing in a Recruit.

came four thousand miles from Ogden, Utah, just outside of New York, to fight for your king and country. Don't be a slacker, buck up and get into uniform; come over to the recruiting office and I'll have you enlisted."

He yawned and answered, "I don't care if you came forty thousand miles, no one asked you to," and he walked on. The girl gave me a sneering look; I was speechless.

I recruited for three weeks and nearly got one recruit.

This perhaps was not the greatest stunt in the world, but it got back at the officer who had told me, "Yes, we take anything over here." I had been spending a good lot of my recruiting time in the saloon bar of the Wheat Sheaf pub (there was a very attractive blonde barmaid, who helped kill time—I was not as serious in those days as I was a little later when I reached the front)—well, it was the sixth day and my recruiting report was blank. I was getting low in the pocket—barmaids haven't much use for anyone who cannot buy drinks—so I looked around for recruiting material. You know a man on recruiting service gets a "beb" or shilling for every recruit he entices into joining the army, the recruit is supposed to get this, but he would not be a recruit if he were wise to this fact, would he?

Down at the end of the bar was a young fellow in muffin who was very patriotic—he had about four "Old Six" ales aboard. He asked me if he could join, showed me his left hand, two fingers were missing, but I said that did not matter as "we take anything over here." The left hand is the rifle hand as the piece is carried at the slope on the left shoulder. Nearly everything in England is "by the left," even general traffic keeps to the port side.

I took the applicant over to headquarters, where he was hurriedly examined. Recruiting sergeants were busy in those days and did not have much time for thorough physical examinations. My recruit was passed as "fit" by the doctor and turned over to a corporal to make note of his scars. I was mystified. Suddenly the corporal burst out with, "Blimey, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, 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Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST

802 THAMES STREET
NEWPORT, R. I.

GET YOUR
ICE CREAM

—AT—
Koschny's

330 & 332 THAMES STREET
NEWPORT, R. I.

Branch Store, 16 Broad
St., Providence, R. I.

Cake, Ice Cream,
CONFECTIONERY

STRICTLY
FIRST
CLASS

WATER

ALL PERSONS WHOSE NAMES ARE
ON THE LIST OF THE CITY OF NEWPORT
AND WHOSE NAMES ARE ON THE LIST
OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
SHOULD BEWARE OF THE
GUY NORMAN TRUSTEES.

ASK ANY HORSE

Euroka
Harness
Oil

Sold by dealers everywhere
Standard Oil Co. of New York

PLANK DRAG COMES IN HANDY

Useful in Levelling Plowed Ground and
Breaking Clods—Boards Held
Together by Bolts.

This plank drag comes in handy for
levelling plowed ground and breaking
clods. It is 8 feet long and made of
five 1 1/2-inch boards, 8 inches wide.
Written Charles Schroeder in Oklahoma
Farmer. The boards overlap one an-
other a little just as shown, and they

are held together by being bolted, and
by nailing on the scantlings as shown
in the drawing. A chain is passed
around under the front end of the
scantlings with the single-tree at the
other end to hitch on the team.

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builder. It is one of the best honey
plants because of the large amount of
nectar it produces. Beekeepers would
do well to plant at least a small patch
of it solely for honey purposes.

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Surfaced Road From Alaska
South to Panama.

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of a bond issue of \$15,000,000,000 and
of the public interest aroused in Ore-
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which promises early legislation for
continuation of the California high-
way.

AND NOW THEY ARE COOKING TOBACCO TO MAKE IT BETTER

For a good many years The American
Tobacco Company have been conducting a
series of experiments having as their
object the improvement of smoking
tobacco.

And it is interesting to know that one
of the greatest of their discoveries was one
of the simplest, and that was, that cooking
or toasting tobacco improved it in every
way, just as cooking most foods improves
them.

They took a real Burley tobacco, grown
in this country, toasted it as you would
toast bread, moistened it to replace the
moisture driven off by toasting, made it
into cigarettes, called them
"SMOOTH STRIKE," the toasted cigarette,
and offered them to the public.

The result is the greatest demand
ever created for any tobacco product in a
single length of time.

The change produced by toasting is not
only most delicious, but the flavor is
entirely new, just as cooking improves
foods.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Most of the women who are
And who want to fill
Water in the kitchen are
T. W. WILSON.

POTATO SALAD.

Potato salad will, we hope, this year
be found on our menus, as the
potato will not hold so
high a price in the mar-
ket.

The following are a
few ways of making po-
tato salad, not all new
but worth trying: Cook
ten potatoes in their
jackets, adding them
well when nearly cooked. Drain and
cool well, then peel and chop quite fine
with half a green pepper freed from
its seeds, two hard-cooked eggs, three
small heads, six sliced cucumbers, two
tablespoonsful of walnut meats cooked
in boiling salted water five minutes,
then drained and chilled in cold water.
Mix well and season with paprika, salt
and pepper. Moisten with good salad
dressing, pack into a wet mold and
set away to chill. When ready to
serve, line a dish with lettuce leaves
and turn the salad out on it. Cover
with salad dressing and serve garnish-
ed with small pickles decorated in
the form of a star on the top.

Hot Potato Salad.—Wash and cook
six medium-sized potatoes without par-
ing. Cool, peel and cut in thin slices.
Arrange a layer of potatoes in the bot-
tom of a dish, season with salt and
pepper and sprinkle with finely
chopped parsley and celery. Mix to-
gether four tablespoonsful of olive oil,
and three of vinegar and heat to the
boiling point. Pour over the potatoes
and cover tightly. Stand in a warm
place until needed. If olive oil is not
to be served use bacon fat and bits of
crisp brown bacon. Serve with cold
sliced meat or crisp bacon.

Stuffed Beets and Potato Salad.—
Cook large, slumpy beets until tender,
then drop into cold water and slip the
skins for them. With a teaspoon
hollow out each beet till a deep cup is
formed. Fill with vinegar and let
them stand in the refrigerator until
time for serving. For the filling, chop
cold boiled potatoes with one-fourth
their quantity of pecan or walnut
meats. Season well and mix with half
a tablespoonful of grated onion, moist-
en with any desired salad dressing.
Empty the beet cups, saving the vine-
gar to use as another salad dressing
with the centers which were removed.
Drain the cups and fill with the potato

salad.

Handy Plank Drag.

are held together by being bolted, and
by nailing on the scantlings as shown
in the drawing. A chain is passed
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POULTRY FACTS

WINTER QUARTERS FOR HENS

Fowls Should Not Be Given Car-
ground They Have Been Running
Over All Summer.

No flock of chickens should go into
winter quarters on the same old ground
they have been running over all sum-
mer. Sprinkle the runs with lime wa-
ter and then turn it under either with
a spade, fork or plow. Make it smooth
after the surface has been turned and
the fowls will soon make it firm by
their tramping. Where fowls are con-
fined in limited runs, this rule is imper-
ative for complete sanitation. On large
runs it should be done if possible.

The chicken house should be gone
over with a hose or with a good pump

Open Front Poultry House.

spray to remove the accumulations of
summer germs-laden dust. All the trash
should be cleaned out and spread on
some distant field or orchard, and the
floors should be cleaned and sprayed.
Clean, dry litter must be had for the
exercising runs. If the cloth cur-
tains are dusty and dingy, take them
down, spread them on the clothes line,
and spray them with clean water until
white and clean. The germs of con-
tagious diseases are very apt to linger
in the cloth hangings. The droppings
boards should be spread out on the
ground and scrubbed clean with water
and allowed to dry thoroughly in the
sun. Lime water run over them at the
last helps to make them ready for a
long winter's use.

START WITH LITTLE CAPITAL

Small Shack in Back Yard, Few Good
Fowls and Business Is Begun—
Attend to Details.

What most always attracts people to
the poultry business is the fact that
one can start with little capital. A lit-
tle shack in the back yard, a few good
fowls, and the business is begun. Such
a start has been the beginning of many
a man's success in the poultry line, and
some of the greatest poultry successes
in the country have had their start in
this way. Of course, they supplement
their start with intelligent effort, at-
tention to all the details, and sound
business judgment. You can do the
same.

PROPER FEEDING IN WINTER

Practice of Confining Fowls to House
During Cold Weather Nec-
essitates Extra Care.

The general practice of confining the
laying stock to the house during the
winter necessitates extra care and at-
tention if good results are to be had.
The houses must be kept clean and the
birds supplied with the important feeds
they find on the range. Plenty of min-
erals, in the form of grit and shell, and
a liberal supply of green feed must be
provided in addition to the regular
feeds. Exercise is best supplied by
feeding the whole grains in a deep
litter of straw.

WATER SUPPLY HELPS EGGS

Automatic Fountain Is Most Sanitary
Way of Giving Hens Water Dur-
ing Winter Season.

Plenty of pure, fresh water should
be supplied daily. An automatic drink-
ing fountain is the most sanitary way
of supplying water. In cold weather,
when the water may freeze quickly,
the difficulty may be overcome by heat-
ing the water. The fountain being air-
tight, except the space from which the
hens get the supply, the water re-
mains warm sufficiently long for them
to get all they wish. The can, how-
ever, should be emptied every day, to
keep it from being injured by frost.

So firmly do some scientists main-
tain the theory that changes in metals
are due to conditions resembling dis-
eases in organic matter that a German
navy yard maintains an expert to
study the question.

Marriage Question.

Man sometimes wonders whether or
not he wants to get married; with a
woman her chief concern is whether
or not a certain man is the one she
wants to marry.

Economy Tooth Powder.

Equal parts of salt and soda sifted
together makes a very good tooth pow-
der. It preserves the teeth, makes
them feel nice and smooth.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

HAND TUCKING ON BLOUSES

More Elaborate Models, Imported
From Paris, Show Marked Ten-
dency Toward Collarless Style.

The subject of blouses is one which
arouses perennial interest in the minds
of the feminine portion of humanity,
and the recent importations of French
blouses are enough to arouse the en-
thusiasm of even the most fastidious
discerners. A New York fashion letter
declares that of these, even the most
elaborate models, are developed in fine
silk, handkerchief linen and batiste.
There are, of course, a number of de-
signs in Georgette, crepe de chine and
chiffon.

On the whole, less lace and button
trimming is being used on the blouses
this season than last; hand embroidery
is largely supplanting these. Hand
tucking is being extensively featured
this fall with very good effect, espe-
cially on the white linen blouses de-
signed for wear under a suit.

The more elaborate models show a
marked tendency toward the new col-
larless style. In some instances the
absence of the collar is covered by the
introduction of a handkerchief yoke,
in others there is a small collar hung
from the shoulder straps.

Some of the more extreme styles
show sleeves of the full bishop vari-
ety, which are gathered in to a very
tight cuff at the wrist. Sports blouses
have rather tight sleeves, with deep
cuffs reaching almost to the elbow in
some cases. Sporty blouses are being
processed into service in their mak-
ing. Wash suits in all the popular
pastel shades perhaps leads the list,
the dark tulle in brilliant stripes
are a close second.

COLOR LIKED IN NECKWEAR

Surplice, Shawl and Tuxedo Shapes
are Favorites Although Sailor Type
Has Not Been Discarded.

A bit of color is liked in the neck-
wear as well as in the new handker-
chiefs. Indeed, it may be said that
several of the monochromes can easily
be matched up in color, if not in fab-
ric, with the new collars and cuffs.

The neckwear sometimes comes in
net, fine lawn, batiste or organdie and
the edging is done in colored net finely
plaited. Frequently there is no
other ornamentation. The surplice,
shawl and tuxedo shapes are prime
favorites, although they have not made
the sailor type passe by any means.
The latter is liked for young girls
and for children and frequently it is
used to impart a note of youth to
frocks of silk or satin.

Because it has been found more and
more difficult to get fine embroideries
the prospects are very promising for
a vogue of lace of the better sort. For
many years lace has been less fash-
ionable than embroidery, particularly
in neckwear development.

Therefore, there is more good lace
to be had and some of it will now
be used up for the adornment of
smart dresses and blouses. This lace
use has reference to varieties other
than filet and Venice, which have been
popular for some time.

LONG TRAIN REAPPEARS.

The long train which had practically
disappeared from evening gowns but a
short time ago is back. Noticeable,
too, in this charming black satin gown
is the deep square-cut back and the
bodice effect. It is trimmed in in-
destructible tulle with bands of em-
brodered net in gold and oriental col-
ors.

NOTES ON DRESS:

The square décolletage is featured
on many of the new evening frocks
and in many afternoon gowns the deep
V line is filled in with a little square
tucker of muslin or white satin.

Checked velvets are much in vogue
for smart suits and the results ob-
tained with them are most gratifying.
A rather small check made up with
diagonal lines gives an interesting ef-
fect.

Many of the effects in new frocks
are one-sided. Especially is the one-
sided tulle much featured in serge and
satin combination frocks.

A French model in black satin shows
jaunty bows of this material at the
turned-back cuffs that terminate the
elbow-length sleeves.

Two yards seems to be the favorite
width for the masters and makers
of fashion for winter skirts.

Unfortunate Child.

Margaret and Helen are cousins.
One day Helen refused to play with
Margaret. When asked why, she said:
"Mother, I can't play with Margaret;
she was born too late and don't know
how to play games."

GOOD SEEDBED FOR ALFALFA

Preparations Should Begin Year Be-
fore Planting—Keep Soil Well
Cultivated.

(By M. A. DICKSON, Oklahoma Experi-
mental Station.)

In preparing the seed bed for alfalfa
you should begin a year or two be-
fore you wish to seed by plowing a
cultivated crop, keeping the ground
well cultivated and free from weeds.
Corn is a good crop to precede alfalfa.

The critical period of alfalfa is the
first six weeks of the life of the plant.
The ground should be plowed early
and deep. It should be free from
weeds and as free as possible from
weed seed. It should be well tilled,
but firm up to the surface when seed-
ed. Fall seedling in September with-
out a nurse crop is considered the sur-
est method to follow. However, if
there is not a favorable season and
sufficient moisture in the fall, you may
sow at corn or cotton planting time in
the spring. From 12 to 15 pounds of
seed per acre is ample if the seed is
clean and strong.

When it is sown with a grain drill
attachment, on well-prepared seed bed,
and when sown carefully and not too
deep, from 10 to 12 pounds of seed is
quite sufficient. The seed is small
and does not need to be sown too deep
—just so you get it into the moist dirt.

WHERE MANURE YIELDS MOST

Greatest Profits May Be Expected
Where Fertilizer Is Placed on
Poorest Soils.

Greatest profits may be expected
from a ton of manure when it is used
on the poorest soil on the farm.

The value of a ton of manure when
used on soils of different fertility is
illustrated by two series of plots at the
Ohio experiment station. Corn with-
out any fertilizer or manure has yielded
49.07 bushels per acre for 12 years in
a rotation of corn, oats and clover.

In another series not more than 40
rods away, the yield of corn for 10
years has averaged only 35.17 bushels,
the other crops of the rotation being
wheat and clover. Originally the land
was the same, but its treatment pre-
vious to the time these experiments be-
gan made this difference in fertility.

Eight tons of barnyard manure with
320 pounds of raw phosphate rock per
acre has produced an increase in corn
yield of 30.93 bushels on the poorer
soil. On the rich land the same ap-
plication with 1,000 pounds of raw phos-
phate rock has increased the corn crop
only 17.89 bushels per acre, even though
three times as much of the phosphorus
carrier was added. The total yield on
the manure land has been nearly the
same in both cases.

METAL SHEETING FOR ROOFS

Arranged to Enable Tinsmith to Rap-
idly Join Sheets Without the
Use of Solder.

The Scientific American, in illustrat-
ing and describing a metal roof inven-
ted by J. H. Perry of Middletown, N.
Y., says:

"The object of this invention is to
provide a sheet metal roof arranged to
enable a tinsmith or other person to
rapidly join the metal sheets for form-
ing the roof-sides and the ridge with-
out the use of solder and, to render the
joints rainproof and thereby prevent

leakage, use is made of metal sheets
provided at each side with an upturned
abutting member terminating in an in-
ward and downwardly bent flange and
a peak-shaped seam cap fitting over
the flanges.

STRAW IS WASTED ON FARMS

One of Feeds Ordinarily Thrown Away
or Permitted to Rot in Pile
Where Threshed.

One of the feeds ordinarily thrown
away is straw, which is wasted or per-
mitted to rot in the straw pile where
threshed. The average straw crop
from the small grain harvest, when
properly taken care of, stacked and
protected until fed out, will help won-
derfully in the wintering of horses, cat-
tle and sheep. Straw should be fed in
racks arranged so it can be forked
down to the stock fresh every day, and
the left-over and refused stuff thrown
out for bedding. Feed sparingly each
day, and what salt is given may be put
on the straw as light brine, just enough
to carry a slight salty taste; this will
add to the palatability of the feed
and induce it to be freely taken up by
all fodder-eating animals.

SAVING SEED IS PROFITABLE

Zeal and Labor Spent in Cultivation
Will Not Make Up for Lack of
Forethought.

If you neglected to insure plenty of
high quality seeds for next year's
planting all the zeal and labor you may
spend in cultivation will not make up
for lack of foresight in saving the good
seed.

During the winter is the time when
injury is done by what is commonly
termed "sunscald." The best pre-
ventive is probably whitewash. White-
wash made from strong, fresh, stone
lime will stick fairly well if a liberal
amount of salt is added. Flour paste
or a small amount of glue will also
help.

Horticultural Points

MANURE GOOD FOR ORCHARDS

No Other Fertility That Will Stimulate
Growth on Trees Better Than
Barnyard Manure

After fruit trees bear a few years,
if the soil was originally thin, a dress-
ing of barnyard manure may be need-
ed to keep the trees in growing con-
dition and to insure the formation of
fruit buds. It will be required that
the trees grow every year in order
that they may form fruit buds. Since
growth is necessary, nitrogen in the
soil will be necessary also. Warm
soil may lack available nitrogen,
hence the need of barnyard manure
or commercial nitrogen.

Old orchard soils may need organic
matter. This the barnyard manure
will also supply. There is no other
fertility that will stimulate growth in
trees. Better than any other source, for
instance, both organic matter and nitro-
gen.

In applying manure to trees, trees
do not make the mistake of applying
the manure close to the trunk as is
the habit. The young roots where the
plant food is to be absorbed for old
trees may be considerable distance
from the trunk of the tree. It is a
good practice to spread the manure
as far away from the trunk as the
branches extend, possibly further.
This will provide that the manure is
above many of the roots that are to
absorb plant food.

DANGEROUS SAN JOSE SCALE

Insect Multiplies Rapidly and It Is
Only Matter of Time Before
Orchard Is Destroyed.

(By PRESSLEY A. GLENN, Illinois Ag-
ricultural Experiment Station.)

It is difficult for one to realize fully
the dangerous character of the San
Jose scale unless he has seen its work.
It feeds on the sap of the host plant.
The amount of sap that a single indi-
vidual, or even several hundred indi-
viduals could extract could not injure
a healthy tree or shrub, but the species
multiplies so rapidly, that from a few
scattered parents millions of progeny
may be produced in a season or two,
sufficient to cover completely the bark
of parts, or even all, of the tree. Most
of our insect pests have natural en-
emies which so restrain their multipli-<

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1918.

NOTES.

COASTERS' HARBOR ISLAND

(How the City Came By It)
It is evident that many of our people are laboring under the misapprehension as to the title of Coasters' Harbor Island. They suppose it was given to us as a home for the poor and is virtually held in trust for that purpose. The following copies from the ancient records of the town will set this matter right. The first is a deed from an Indian whose name we shall not attempt to pronounce.

Deed to Benedict Arnold and John Greene.

This present writing testifieth yt I, Cahanaguant, a chief sachem of the Indians in Narragansett Bay, and Country, for and in consideration of ye value and sum of six pound, ten shillings in hand received before ye writing hereof, do hereby sell and resign up all the right, title and possession of these small islands near adjacent to Rhode Island; unto Benedict Arnold and John Greene, both of Newport, yt is to say Nantee Simunk, alias Goat Island, and Weenat Shassit, alias Coasters' Harbour, and a small island commonly known to ye English by ye name of Dyer's Island all well islands are being and were adjoining unto and upon the west side of Rhode Island in ye Narragansett Bay afore named; and they are now in possession and for the proper Benefit and behoof of ye afore named Arnold and Greene for them and their heyres Executors administrators and assigns, to have, hold, possess and quietly to enjoy for ever, together with all the benefits, privileges, profits, commodity and appurtenances to ye said Islands belonging or appertaining: And in witness of this my free and considerate act and deed of sale as also yt the said persons shall not nor any of their heirs etc be molested in ye use of ye said Islands by any Indians on any claim or pretence whatsoever hereto I engage myself and my heyres firmly by these presents. Witness my hand this 22th day of May 1658.

Cahanaguant

his

marke

Witness

John Sanford

Awashaws

his O marke

James H. Sweet

Whereas the town of Newport hath

motioned yt there may be an record

made with the Purchasers of ye

islands called Coasters Harbour and

Goat Island within named for moneys

disbursed by the said Purchasers to

witt Benedict Arnold and John Greene

within named and I the said John

Greene within named understanding

yt ye said Benedict Arnold therein

named is free to pass over his right

in ye said two islands unto ye sayd

Town of Newport if they will pay him

Ten pounds in current pay for the six

pounds and ten shillings we he disbursed

fourteen years ago on that

accept: I do hereby surrender and for

me, my heyres, etc. deliver up into

the hands of the sayd Benedict Arnold

his heyres and assigns my whole right

and interest in or to these two sayd

islands to be made over unto ye said

Town of Newport as aforesaid. And

in witness hereof I hereunto sett my

hand this 27th day of May, 1672.

Dated in Newport aforesaid in his

majesties Colony of Rhode Island

and Providence Plantations.

John Greene

Witness

John Coggeshall

Thomas Ward

This record was copied from the

original record which was brought to

Newport and here recorded June 3rd,

1830 by Benjamin B. Howland who

was at that time Town Clerk.

(Taken from the late George H.

Richardson's Scrapbook which is now

in the vault of the Newport Historical

Society.)

QUERIES.

10033. ALMY—What is the ancestry of Hope Almy, wife of Jonathan, who died in Newport, Sept. 24, 1804. She was forty years of age at the time of her death.—L.T.A.

10034. BRUFF—William and Mary Bruff had a daughter Mary born Aug. 24, 17—, I would like the full date of Mary's birth. Also the parentage of Mary, wife of William.—D.J.

10035. GREENE—Samuel Greene and Elizabeth Stan—were married March 10, 1762. Can anyone give me Elizabeth's full name?—J.F.G.

10036. SHELDON—John Sheldon and Mary Sabin were married in Newport June 7, 1761. Was there any issue by this marriage?—T.S.S.

10037. MACOMBER—Abner Macomber of Tiverton was married to Ellen Fallon. Can anyone give the date of this marriage? Also the date of Abner's birth and death and if possible the date of Ellen Fallon's death.—S. E. W.

10038. BROWN—Samuel Brown and —Weaver were married in Middletown. Can anyone give me the date of this marriage, the dates of Samuel's birth and death, also the full name of —Weaver and her birth.—G. E.

10039. WILCOX or WILCON—Sarah E. Wilcox and Leonard Brown were married in Newport. I would like to know the date of this marriage.—E. W.

10040. WILLIAMS—Abigail Williams married a George Perry in Newport. I would like to find out the parentage of Abigail and also the date of her birth.—T. J. C.

10041. PERRY—I would like to know the parentage of George Perry who married Abigail Williams mentioned in the above query. Can anyone give the date of his birth and death?—P. P. G.

10042. COMER—John and Mrs. Sarah —were married in Newport by John Coddington, Justice of the Peace, Jan. 20, 1726. What was Sarah's full name and who were her parents?—W. T. L.

10043. PARROT—Elizabeth Parrot, daughter of Simon Parrot, was married to Nathaniel Dyer of Newport Aug. 9, 1668. Did Simon Parrot have any other children besides Elizabeth and who was his wife?—L.P.

10044. COGGESHALL—Newport Vital Records say that Caleb Coggeshall married —Easton May 19, 1720. Whom did Caleb marry and what is the correct date of their marriage?—O. K. H.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Letter Carrier Herbert Manton Chase is ill at his home on Glen street. Mr. Michael Murphy is substituting for Mr. Chase.

Mr. Edward Brown is seriously ill at his home on Glen street.

Miss Carolyn D. Anthony has been guest of Capt. William Barry, U. S. N. (retired), and Miss Clarice Barry of New Bedford.

The mid-week Lenten services of St. Mary's Church were held at the home of Mrs. I. Lincoln Sherman on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle F. Holman of Springfield, Mass., are visiting the former's brother, Mr. Clifton T. Holman and Mrs. Holman. They are here to attend the wedding of Mr. Holman's sister, Miss Marguerite Holman, to Mr. Mervin Briggs of this town. The wedding will take place this (Saturday) evening at 7.30 at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Holman.

Mrs. John G. Barker, who has been spending several weeks with Mrs. Thomas Holman, has gone to Newport to visit Mr. and Mrs. John Shaw.

Mrs. Frank L. Tallman has returned from a visit to her son, Mr. Norman Tallman, Mrs. S. A. Carter, who was at Mrs. Tallman's home during her absence, has also returned home.

Mr. William W. Anthony spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Providence.

Miss Rachel Peckham has been visiting in Tiverton Four-Corners.

Mrs. Robert Purcell entertained the Surgical Dressing committee at her home at Oakland Farm on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Jethro J. Peckham have been entertaining Miss Margaret Lawrence of Wellesley, Mass.

Mr. Ernest Cross of Camp Devens has been here to visit his mother, Mrs. Amanda Cross.

Mrs. N. H. Peckham has returned from a visit to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Joseph F. Albino.

Rev. S. D. Morehira of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. of Newport, preached at the Friends' Church Sunday morning.

Rev. J. F. Cooper, D. D., of Providence, district superintendent, held the Fourth Quarterly Conference at the Methodist Episcopal Church on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Sawle are entertaining relatives who are here to attend the Briggs-Holman wedding.

Mrs. Bertha Norwood, daughter of the late Edward A. and Josephine Mason, died at Sheephead Bay, Long Island, on Monday. Mrs. Norwood was ill only a few days with pneumonia. She came here a few weeks ago with the body of her mother when it was interred here. She stayed a short time with relatives here and in Newport and returned to her home, where she remained about ten days before her death. The body was brought here for interment on Wednesday.

Mrs. Ralph Fraeborn entertained the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church at an all-day meeting recently.

Mr. Maurice Borden has gone to Boston to accept a position.

Rev. and Mrs. John F. Lowden entertained the Epworth League at the regular meeting.

The public schools of the town celebrated Lincoln's Birthday with appropriate exercises. There were guests at some of the schools. Friday being Washington's Birthday, the schools were closed.

Mrs. Eunice A. Greene, president, entertained the Women's Christian Temperance Union at her home at the Frances Willard Memorial Fund meeting. There was a good attendance. Several papers on the life and works of Miss Willard were read, those who read them being Mrs. Thomas J. Sweet, Mrs. Amy Hayden, Miss Mary A. Edward Kelsey, Miss Edna Norberry, Mrs. Kelsey, Miss Grace Holman, Mrs. Lucy M. Phinney, Mrs. Lena Mosher, Mr. Mervin Briggs, Miss Edna Malone, and refreshments were served.

Several of the brooks and springs had dried up before the rain storm. Some of them have started to flow again. Several wells have also been dried up, and many are very low; a condition never known here before at this time of year.

Mr. Walter A. Sawle is suffering from a sore hand. A part of one finger was amputated recently, and it is probable that another operation may be necessary.

True Principle of Humanity.

Liberty, equality—bad principles! The only true principle for humanity is Justice and Justice towards the feeble becomes necessarily protection or punishment.

An Underwater Swimmer.

A boater can swim 200 yards under water with a one pound tin to the surface and can remain under water from five to ten minutes.

Looking for Bargains?

LOOK INTO OUR SOUTH WINDOW

After we took stock last month, we found we had several hundred yards of fine straw matting that were ends of rolls, that couldn't be duplicated, that were taking up room we needed for real live stock. We thought some of you might have just the right place for them.

5 Cents to 10 Cents per Yard

Actually worth in the roll from 20c. to 50c. per yard

There's not enough to go all the way round, so be spry

TITUS'

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

The Lowest Priced Furniture Store in Town.

Home Economics Lecture Course

NEWPORT COUNTY FARM BUREAU, R. I. STATE COLLEGE and STATE BOARD of AGRICULTURE CO-OPERATING, TO BE HELD IN MIDDLETOWN and TIVERTON FOUR CORNERS.

PROGRAM FOR MIDDLETOWN

Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1918, Town Hall

1.30 P. M. "Food Conservation"—

Member of Housewives' League, Providence.

2.30 P. M. "Use of Milk in the Diet"—

Annie S. Hossie.

Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1918

10.00 A. M. "Women in War Service"—

Miss Gladys L. Meloche, State Leader of Home Economics Extension Service in Rhode Island.

10.40 A. M. "Practical Ways of Saving in the Home"—Five Minute Talks by local housewives of Newport County.

12.00 Lunch.

1.30 P. M. "The Selection of Foods in War Time"—Miss Edith Gordon, Home Economics Leader, Bristol County, Mass.

2.30 P. M. Food Demonstration—"Meat Substitutes"—Annie S. Hossie.

PROGRAM FOR TIVERTON FOUR CORNERS

Thursday, Feb. 28, 1918, Grange Hall

10.00 A. M. Food Demonstration—"Use of Milk in the Diet"—Annie S. Hossie, Home Demonstrator for Newport County.

11.30 A. M. "Use of Wheat Substitutes"—Miss Gladys L. Meloche, State Leader of Home Economics Extension Service in Rhode Island.

12.15 Lunch.

1.30 P. M. "Selection of Food in War Time"—Miss Edith Gordon, Home Economics Leader in Bristol County, Mass.

2.30 P. M. "Remodeling of Clothing"—Mrs. Jennie Koehler Cooley, former State Leader of Home Economics Extension Service in Rhode Island, assisted by Mrs. Sherman, Newport, R. I.

Evolution.

The processes of evolution have worked for myriads of years to develop a form of living beauty, until the wanton destructiveness of man intervenes, and an auk, or a dodo, or a passenger pigeon, is forever crased from the roll of living things. It is a loss of which the mind cannot bear to think.—Exchange.

Rare Quality.

To be able to summon courage enough to acknowledge one's own wrongdoing is to be possessed of qualities that raise humanity to the plane of the angels, observes a writer. The man who has this courage in the highest degree "cannot in the world be single commercialised."

Probate Court of the City of Newport, February 21, 1918.
Estate of Margaret Morfitt Dwyer otherwise known as Mrs. Margaret Dwyer JONES A. MURPHY, Jr., Administrator of the Estate of Margaret Morfitt Dwyer, otherwise known as Mrs. Margaret Dwyer, late of said Newport deceased, presents for filing and for the purpose of recording the same, a certain will, bearing date and made at the City of Newport, Rhode Island, on the 10th day of March, 1917, in said Newport, and is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, on MONDAY, February 25th, 1918, at 2.30 o'clock p. m., the premises described in said mortgage deed as follows, viz:

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.



WINTER SHOES

Medium and Heavy Weight Shoes in appropriate styles for men, women and children.

RUBBER Footwear

of every kind in all sizes

MEN'S HEAVY WORK SHOES

Black or Tan Grain

SPECIAL---\$4.00 a pair

HEADQUARTERS for MILITARY FOOTWEAR

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.

214 Thames Street.

Tel. 737

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioner

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTION.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS!!

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

All Orders Promptly

Attended to

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods are Pure

Absolutely

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE OF the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made and executed by Simon A. Ball and Emma G. Ball to Mary A. Clark, bearing date the 10th day of April, A. D. 1912, and recorded in Book No. 4, at page 75 of the Records of Mortgages in the Town of New Shoreham, County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, there having been default in the performance of the conditions contained in said mortgage.

There will be sold at Public Auction on MONDAY, March 18, A. D. 1918, at 12 o'clock noon on the premises hereinafter described in the said Town of New Shoreham, County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, all the right, title and interest of the said Simon A. Ball and Emma G. Ball, at the time of the execution of said mortgage, in and to all that certain lot of land, about one-half acre, be same more or less, situated in the eastern part of the said Town of New Shoreham, County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, and bounded as follows:

Northerly partly on land belonging to the Episcopal Church called "St. Ann-by-the-Sea" and partly on land of Christopher L. Champlin, Easterly on land of the heirs of Nicholas Ball and Southerly and Westerly on the public highway called "Spring Street" and Being the same premises conveyed to Simon A. Ball and Emma G. Ball by deed from Mary A. Clark and Willet H. Clark dated April 10, 1917.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of her intention to bid at said sale, or any adjournment or continuance thereof.

FRANK P. NOLAN, MARY A. CLARK, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

Feb. 21st, 1918.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF REAL ESTATE

To the heirs at law of James F. Webster, to Lydia Webster and all other persons interested in the premises:

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by the hereinafter named James F. Webster and Lydia Webster to William H. M. Chase, dated July 20th, 1914, and recorded in Book No. 13, at page 101 of the Records of Mortgages in the Town of New Shoreham, County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, there having been default in the performance of the conditions of said mortgage deed, and for the purpose of enforcing the same, which has accepted said mortgage deed on MONDAY, February 25th, 1918, at 2.30 o'clock p. m., the premises described in said mortgage deed as follows, viz:

Two certain tracts or parcels of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in Tiverton aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, viz:

First parcel: A certain wood lot bounded northerly by wood lot now or formerly of William Mosher, Easterly by Saddy Pond, southerly by land owned by the heirs of the late Samuel Norberry, and westerly by the late James Samuel Norberry, and containing three and one-half (3 1/2) acres, more or less.

Second parcel: A certain lot bounded Easterly by the Stafford Road, Northerly by land formerly of one Taylor, Westerly by Stafford Pond, and Southerly by land now or formerly of Isaac Norberry, and being the same premises described in said mortgage deed, and for the purpose of enforcing the same, which has accepted said mortgage deed on MONDAY, February 25th, 1918, at 2.30 o'clock p. m., the premises described in said mortgage deed as follows, viz:

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Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, R. I.

Newport, R. I., December 1st, A. D. 1917.

BY VIRTUE OF and in pursuance of an

Execution number 2544 issued out of the Superior Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1917, and returnable to the said Court April 25th, A. D. 1918, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the eleventh day of October, A. D. 1917, in favor of Jane Leonard and Andrew Van Camp, co-partners doing business as Jane and Andrew, in the City, County and State of New York, who are as trustees for their Assignees, E. L. Brady Company of the City, County and State of New York, plaintiffs, and against J. C. Mallory, alias Jane Doe, of Newport aforesaid, defendant, I have this day at 10 o'clock past 10 o'clock, at the time of the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendant, J. C. Mallory alias Jane Doe, had on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1917, in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows:—A certain lot of land and the buildings and improvements thereon situated in the City of Newport and bounded and described as follows:—Southwesterly on land formerly of Thomas Coggeshall, and Easterly on land known as the Caldwell Estate, Southwesterly on land formerly of Daniel T. Swinburne, Easterly on land known as the Swinburne land, Southerly again on Greenough Place and Southerly on land formerly of William Peil and land formerly of Thomas Coggeshall, be all of the said measurements more or less, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my fees, and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, R. I.